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Army Base Blast In Britain Kills 7; IRA Says It Did It

By Bernard D. Nossiter

ALDERSHOT, England, Feb. 22 (UPI)—IRA bombers brought their terror to the outskirts of London today, blowing up a barracks, killing seven soldiers and wounding 11 others.

The victims were five waitresses, one civilian worker and a Roman Catholic chaplain who had just been decorated for his efforts at peacekeeping in Ulster.

The terrorists failed completely to achieve their prime objective: kill fighting officers of the paratroop brigade in revenge for the 13 civilians killed at Londonderry Jan. 30, "Bloody Sunday." Indeed, the explosion, which was planned to take place at 11:30 a.m., did not occur until 11:45 a.m., and it was not until 12:15 p.m. that the explosion was heard.

The explosion, however, did injure 17 others, two of them seriously. Among those hurt were 11 soldiers, a sergeant, a private in the Queen's Royal Army Corps and four more civilians.

Police officials said that this was the first time since the guerrilla war resumed in Northern Ireland three years ago that it had been carried to England. The target, moreover, was a military base only 38 miles from the heart of London.

According to military and police accounts, this is what happened:

Just before 1 p.m., a car drove up in front of the headquarters of the 16th Independent Parachute Brigade. This is a squat, four-story concrete structure sitting on a grassy rise. The car contained an estimated 100 pounds of gelignite.

In front of the kitchen, the car was parked directly in front of the kitchen, where the civilian staff was preparing lunch for about 30 officers. On the floor above, the dining room facing the front and nearest the blast was empty. In the bar at the rear, a barman was serving officers with a pre-lunch drink.

A paratrooper major, who asked that his name not be used, was among the eight and said what happened next.

"It was about 11:30. I had not taken a sip. Suddenly, there was a loud noise. We all hit the deck. Glass was flying everywhere and some struck me in the back. We dashed downstairs and outside because we have been in Belfast and know those buggers often plant a second bomb. Then we came back in to see those who were trapped. It was hopeless. There was no way out. There were beams and rubble everywhere. Everyone in the kitchen was dead."

Six hours after the blast, police were still unable to identify positively one of the five waitresses. She had literally been blown to unrecognizable bits.

"They are so bloody inefficient," the major said. "I am a legitimate target, I suppose. But all they can do is kill women, civilians and a padre."

Shock waves and flying debris injured people hundreds of feet from the explosion. The mess itself was a gutted wreck, one ground floor wall torn away to reveal girding pipes and gas mains. All the windows were blown out and red curtains were snapping wildly in the wind. Two cars in front of the barracks were damaged.

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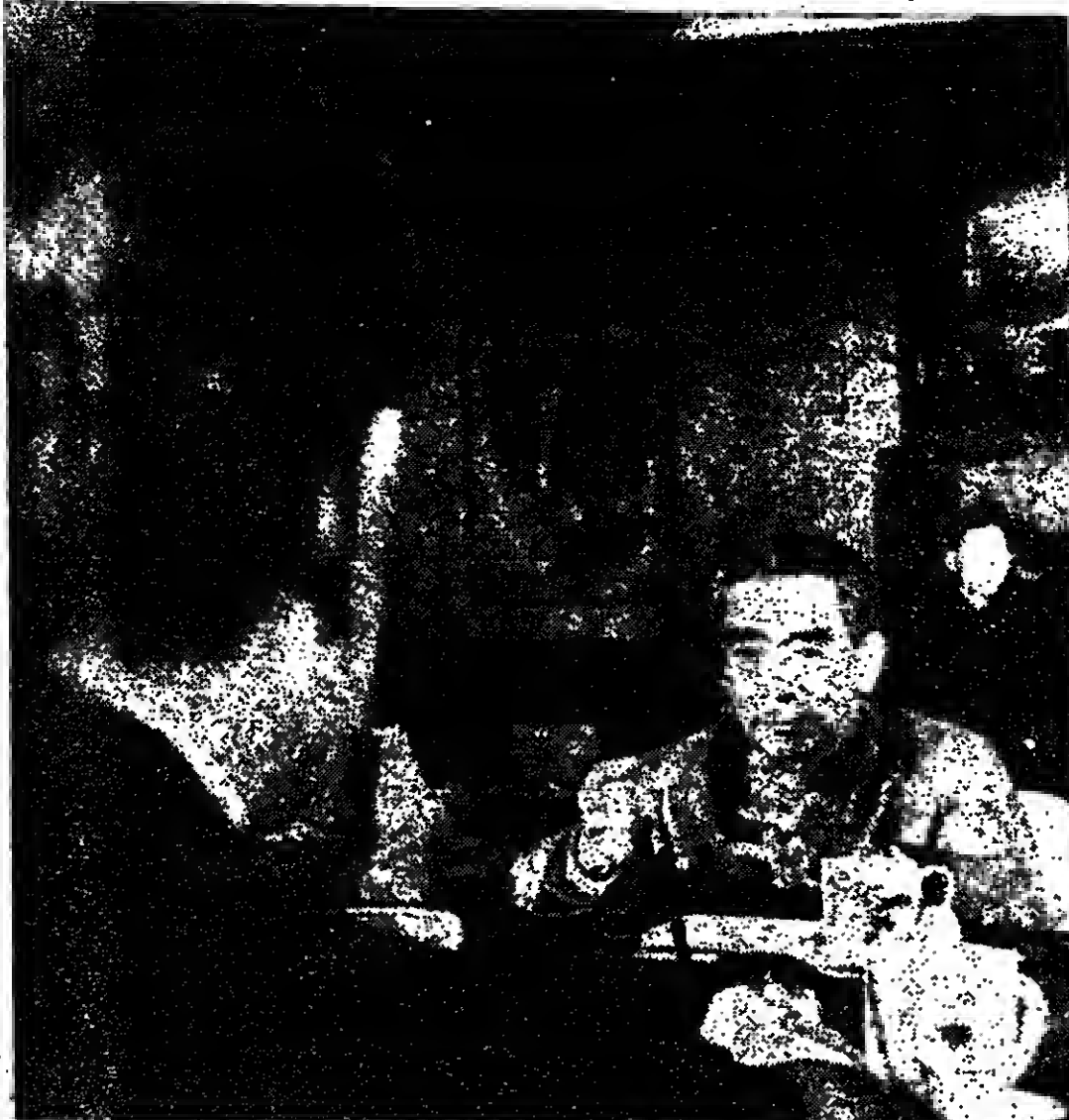
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FACE TO FACE—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai and President Nixon (back to camera) facing each other across the conference table in Peking during yesterday's talks.

Arab Hijackers Hold Jet in Aden; Kennedy Son, 171 Passengers Freed

ADEN, Feb. 22 (UPI)—The Palestinian guerrillas who hijacked a Lufthansa Boeing 747 shortly after its takeoff from New Delhi today freed the 172 passengers, including the eldest son of late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, in Aden, capital of Southern Yemen. But they held the 16 crew members.

For a few hours tonight there was a spate of conflicting reports from Aden and Lufthansa headquarters in Frankfurt indicating that most of the passengers had not been released. But a late report from Aden said all had been freed, including Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., 19, the eldest son of Sen. Kennedy, after 16 hours aboard the jumbo jet. The report described the young Kennedy entering the airport lounge looking ruffled and tired and quoted him as saying, "It was just too much" before government officials hurried him off.

The hijackers, who brought along their own pilot, taxied the plane to an isolated runway and wired it with explosives to guard against any eventualities, government officials said. But a Southern Yemen spokesman said that the hijackers were in "no immediate danger."

He said the passengers, including 36 women and 15 children, were taken to various hotels in Aden, and that Lufthansa would arrange to fly them from the country.

Uli Frankfurt, Lufthansa officials said some of the passengers had left Aden aboard a plane of the Southern Yemen Airlines, Alameba Airlines, for Beirut, and would be taken to

Athens tomorrow and later flown on to Frankfurt.

The young Kennedy was en route home after visiting Bangladesh with his uncle, Sen. Edward

M. Kennedy, D. Mass., earlier this month. While Sen. Kennedy returned to Washington after the Bangladesh trip, Joseph Kennedy went sightseeing in India.

Minutes after the plane left New Delhi, the hijackers—five of them, according to Egypt's Middle East News Agency, three according to other reports—wrested control from Capt. Edwin Zoeller, 52, remained the Lufthansa flight "Victorious Gaze" and radioed that the crew had been "relieved of command."

The hijackers identified themselves as members of the "Jabalia Unit of the Zionist Occupation Victims Organization." Jabalia is a refugee camp in the Gaza Strip. The hijackers said Capt. Zoeller, one of their paid and a qualified pilot, had taken "personal command" of the \$24 million jet.

Six hours and 15 minutes later, the plane landed at Aden.

According to the Iraqi News (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., in Kenya last month.

East Germany Will Open Wall for Easter, Pentecost

By John M. Goshko

BERLIN, Feb. 22 (UPI)—East Germany announced today that as "a gesture of good will" it will allow West Berliners to visit relatives in East Berlin during the Easter and Pentecost holidays.

In addition, East Germany said that during the same two periods it will unilaterally put into effect the regulations for speedier transit between West Berlin and West Germany provided for in the four-power Berlin agreement.

The Berlin agreement spells out the right of West Berliners to cross the wall into East Berlin and for traffic to be guaranteed speedily across East Germany. However, the Soviet Union has refused to sign the final protocol putting the agreement into effect until West Germany ratifies its treaties with Moscow and Warsaw.

The sudden announcement came on the eve of tomorrow's opening debate over the treaties in the West German Bundestag. Many observers saw it as a Communist bid to assist Chancellor Willy Brandt's government in turning back anti-ratification votes.

The East German news agency, ADN, said the "gesture" had been approved by the Politburo of the East German Communist party and the governing ministerial council. It said the periods covered will be the Easter holidays from March 29 to April 5 and the Pentecost week from May 17 to 24. The Berlin agreement is not expected to go into effect before June.

After the erection of the Berlin wall in 1961, West Berliners were permitted to visit the Communist half of the city on important holidays. But the "wall pass" system was terminated by East Germany after Pentecost of 1965, and there have been no holiday visits since that time.

The East German action was warmly greeted by both Klaus Schueh, governing mayor of West Berlin, and Conrad Ahlbrecht, government spokesman.

Nixon and Chou Meet 4 Hours in New Talks

From Wire Dispatches

PEKING, Feb. 22.—President Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai got down to talks today on the issues that sharply divide the United States and China.

They met for three hours and 50 minutes in the second round of discussions Mr. Nixon has had with China's leaders since he arrived here yesterday for his eight-day visit.

The length of the session indicated that the 59-year-old President and the 72-year-old premier may have plunged into the heart of discussion to span the gulf left by their nations' 22 years of hostility. Mr. Nixon had said before arriving that he expected his meetings with Mr. Chou would last two hours.

Yesterday, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Chou held a largely ceremonial meeting in the Great Hall of the People. Today the meeting room was small, Mr. Chou and Mr. Nixon faced each other across a rectangular table only a few feet wide.

Mr. Nixon was accompanied only by Henry A. Kissinger, presidential adviser on national security and the President's translator, John Holdridge of the National Security Council. Secretary of State William F. Rogers held a separate conference with China's foreign minister, Chi Pong-fai.

Mr. Chou and Mr. Nixon were jovial and friendly. They laughed while posing for photographers. Mr. Chou noted that there were very few smokers in the U.S. delegation. Mr. Nixon grinned, showed a pack of cigarettes his host had placed before him and said that the Americans would give the Chinese the American share of the tobacco. Then the doors closed on the leaders' meeting.

No statement came out of the session except the expected announcement that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Chou would continue their discussions tomorrow.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler declined to tell reporters anything about the nature of the talks, but his broad smile left the impression that he felt things were going well.

The President had spent this morning in concentrated preparation for today's talks. He worked in his villa, also tending to "other White House business," Mr. Ziegler said.

Despite the bonhomie at last night's lavish banquet in Mr. Nixon's honor, diplomats believed that the substantive talks between the two sides would be forceful and tough.

A Prediction

"I do not suppose they will go around quoting Mao and Walt Whitman to one another," said one diplomat. "On the other hand, the Chinese are unfailingly courteous and polite, and I do not expect a slanging match either."

Issues that divide the two countries include the Vietnam war, the U.S. commitment to Taiwan and South Korea and the growth of Japanese power.

Observers noted that Mr. Rogers is playing more of a secondary role in these talks in China. He was not present during Mr. Nixon's meeting yesterday with Communist party Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

There was speculation among diplomats here that the Chinese could be preparing the masses for a public appearance by President Nixon. None has been scheduled, but such events can be organized at short notice.

After his talks with Mr. Chou, a session which ended just before 6 p.m. (1000 GMT), Mr. Nixon returned to the state guest house.

Later, accompanied by Mr. Mao's wife, President and Mrs. Nixon went to see a "modern revolutionary ballet."

In the party besides the Nixons

and Mr. Mao's wife, known by her maiden name, Chiang Ching, were Premier and Mrs. Chou, other members of the presidential party and high Chinese officials.

The ballet was held at the Great Hall of the People on Tienanmen Square.

The ballet, "The Red Detachment of Women," portrays a class struggle between the peasant and

the landlord. It did not carry the usual diatribe against "U.S. imperialism."

However, the Nixons did see Communist cadres take little practice on a wooden poster bearing the likeness of President Chiang Kai-shek of Nationalist China.

The plot deals with a poor (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



ANYONE CAN DO IT—Mrs. Nixon successfully tries her hand at using chopsticks during a tour of a Peking hotel kitchen yesterday. One Chinese woman covers her face in amusement as others look on approvingly.

Tells of Pandas for U.S.

Mrs. Nixon at Hotel Kitchen To Taste and Congratulate

PEKING, Feb. 22 (Reuters).—Mrs. Pat Nixon today visited a hotel to learn to cook Peking duck and while there disclosed to an interview that China will present the United States with two giant pandas.

Arriving at the Peking Hotel in the center of the Chinese capital to talk to the chefs and visit the kitchen, the American First Lady was clearly in high spirits over her stay in China.

Asked why she had chosen the hotel for a visit, she said: "I thought of it when the trip was planned. I think all Americans love Chinese food. So I thought of it." The hotel is considered a center of Chinese haute cuisine.

She said: "I hope to do a great many things. I have planned for this so long." Her plans include visits to a children's hospital, a glass factory and a commune, seeing the sights of Peking and making a shopping trip in the city center.

When asked how much rest she would need, to pace herself, Mrs. Nixon said: "I don't want to sleep when I'm on a trip like this." She added: "The trip is not tiring at all." Describing her Chinese hosts as "friendly, warm-hearted and generous," Mrs. Nixon said of her visit to Peking: "I've loved every minute."

Pleased With Oxen

Answering a question on whether she would visit the Peking zoo, she replied: "Yes. And we're going to get the giant pandas. They were so pleased with the oxen that they wanted to give us two giant pandas."

To mark their visit, the Nixons will give the zoo two rare North American musk oxen—male and female—later this month as a present from the people of the United States to the people of China.

The Peking zoo is famed for (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

A Great Scoop In Peking

PEKING, Feb. 22 (UPI).—John Burns, Peking correspondent of the Toronto Globe and Mail, hit the jackpot as a souvenir collector at last night's state banquet for President Nixon. He got the wooden chopsticks used by Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Burns edged up to the top table after the VIPs had departed and eyed the chopsticks. A guard eyed him.

"Well, can I have them?" Mr. Burns asked in fluent Chinese.

The guard nodded, and Mr. Burns triumphantly bore them out of the Great Hall of the People.

"I think it would be inappropriate to sell them," the journalist said.

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Svetlana, Stalin's Daughter, Leaves Her Fourth Husband

PARADISE VALLEY, Ariz., Feb. 22 (Reuters).—Architect William Wesley Peters said today that his wife, Svetlana, daughter of the late Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin, had "walked out on me" and taken their 10-month-old daughter.

Mr. Peters, 56, and Svetlana, who will be 46 on Monday, were married 22 months ago.

It was Mr. Peters' second marriage and Svetlana's fourth—the first two ended in divorce and her third husband, an Indian prince named Brijesh Singh, died in November, 1966.

Mr. Peters' first wife, also named Svetlana, died with her 2-year-old son in a car crash in 1966.

Mr. Peters, son-in-law of the late architect Frank Lloyd Wright, told of the marital breakup in an interview today.

Svetlana, who defected to the United States in 1967, was unavailable for comment, but she was reported to have told a friend that she left her husband because she didn't like the communal-type of living at Taliesin West here. "That's why I left Russia," she was quoted as saying.

Taliesin West, 20 miles northeast of Phoenix, is the headquarters for the Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation, an architectural school and practicing architectural firm.

"She has rejected a life pattern which I helped build and I believe in," Mr. Peters said. "She has a mistaken idea of life at Taliesin. She views it with the eyes of (one) conditioned to reject the real principles of democracy in operation."

In revealing the breakup to friends, Stalin's daughter reportedly said: "I believe in private property. They live a communal life at the foundation. They share their incomes, their food, their living. Everyone works, including the children."

She said she tried to fit into the life by working in the kitchen and dining room, but she didn't like it.

Svetlana disclosed to friends yesterday that last December she bought a home at the Mountain Shadows development in nearby Scottsdale and left her husband at that time.



Mr. and Mrs. Peters at Olga's baptism Sept. 12.

Inquiry Continues in Ulster

'Bloody Sunday' Probe Hears Testimony of Army Brutality

COLERAINE, Northern Ireland, Feb. 22 (Reuters).—The one-man tribunal probing the 13 killings in Londonderry's "Bloody Sunday" civil rights demonstration was told today that British paratroopers had clubbed people to the ground with rifle butts and then kicked them.

This testimony was given by press photographer Geoff Morris, of the London Daily Mail, in the second day of the official inquiry into the shootings conducted by Lord Widgery, England's Lord Chief Justice.

Bomb Kills 7 In U.K.; IRA Says It Did It

(Continued from Page 1) The building were crushed as if they were made of clay. Windows of another concrete structure 60 yards away were also blown out and damage was reported as much as half-a-mile distant from the scene.

The one officer killed, Captain Gerry Weston, 38, is thought to have just emerged from his car when the explosion went off. A captain, only days ago, he was awarded a decoration. Member of the order of the British Empire for gallantry in Belfast.

He was cited for his unswerving visits to Catholic ghettos where he had sought to hear Catholic grievances against the troops.

The official wing of the IRA was quick to claim credit for the assault. In a statement issued from its Dublin headquarters, the organization first said:

"A unit of the Official IRA carried out a successful retaliatory operation at the headquarters of the 16th Parachute Brigade at Aldershot. . . . The operation, which resulted in the deaths of several officers of the brigade, was carried out as a reprisal for the murderous killings by troops under the command of this brigade when they fired without provocation on unarmed civilians in Derry."

Less than an hour later, as word of the real death toll filtered across the Irish Sea, the Officials issued a second statement:

"Our intelligence reports were that no civilians frequented this part of the barracks. Any civilian casualties would be very much regretted as our target was the officers responsible for the Derry outrages."

"The barracks" bore a sign, proclaiming it as the headquarters mess. It is no trick to get on or off the Aldershot base. A reflection of the quiet life people in England have taken for granted, the sprawling installation is surrounded by highways with no military police posted at any of its entrances. Four hours after the explosion, I drove to the center of the base and was not challenged until I asked a paratrooper for directions to the destroyed mess.

In Dublin, Premier Jack Lynch condemned the bombing as a "cowardly and senseless act... appalling crime."

Bangladesh Planning to Try 100 Pakistanis for Genocide

DACCA, Feb. 22 (Reuters).—The Bangladesh government plans to put on trial 100 senior Pakistani military officers and officials for genocide practiced during the last nine months of 1971, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

He said the men, including Gen. A.K. Niazi, former Pakistani commander in East Pakistan, will be tried as ordinary criminals. The defendants will not be protected by the Geneva Convention, he added, because it contains no safeguard against such a "gruesome offense."

The spokesman said the government has already drawn up a list of 100 names, including that of Gen. Niazi and four Pakistani major generals.

The Indian government is holding the officers and men it

Lord Widgery, England's Lord Chief Justice.

The tribunal also heard eyewitness accounts from other press and television representatives.

Mr. Morris reported that people had run off with the paratroopers in pursuit. He said he saw pairs of paratroopers clubbing people over the head with their rifles and then kicking them when they fell to the ground.

Two of the soldiers had seized him and held him against a wall with a rifle butt at the back of his head, he added. When he reached for his press card he was kneed in the groin, he said.

The photographer said he was thrown to the ground when he tried to take a picture of a paratrooper hitting a running man in the face with his rifle butt. Another paratrooper beside him went into a crouching position and fired two shots. Later, he said he saw a young man being dragged away by two soldiers one of whom hit him over the head from behind.

A British Broadcasting Corp. reporter, David Capper, testified that the first shot he heard seemed to come from a crowd in the Catholic Bogside district. Later, he saw about 2,000 people running with two armored vehicles on their heels. As soon as the vehicles stopped soldiers began firing but it was his impression that rubber bullets and CS gas were being used.

Beyond Comprehension Mr. Capper told Lord Widgery that five bullets were being used that afternoon. Asked why he thought the army was not using live bullets, he replied: "I could not see any reason for it. It was beyond my comprehension that they were doing it."

A British Broadcasting Corp. television cameraman testified at the same hearing that paratroopers appeared to come under fire as they charged the demonstrators.

The witness, Peter Beggin, said under cross-examination that he had no evidence as to who fired the shots, although he thought they came from the direction of high-rise apartments in Bogside.

Relatives to Testify Meanwhile, relatives of the 13 victims changed their minds last night and will testify before the tribunal.

The relatives had decided earlier to boycott the inquiry because they regarded the investigation as being neither impartial nor independent.

The families announced that they were reversing their decision "in spite of our continued grave reservations."

Nine Catholic priests who tended the dying and wounded during the shooting also announced last night they would testify.

Midday Explosion BELFAST, Feb. 22 (UPI).—A midday explosion today blasted a popular downtown Belfast amusement center, police said.

They said the manager of the Caesar's Palace Fun Arcade was among four persons injured in the blast.

In Dungannon, nine of Northern Ireland's leading Catholic politicians tonight escaped injury when a bomb exploded outside the restaurant in which they were meeting.

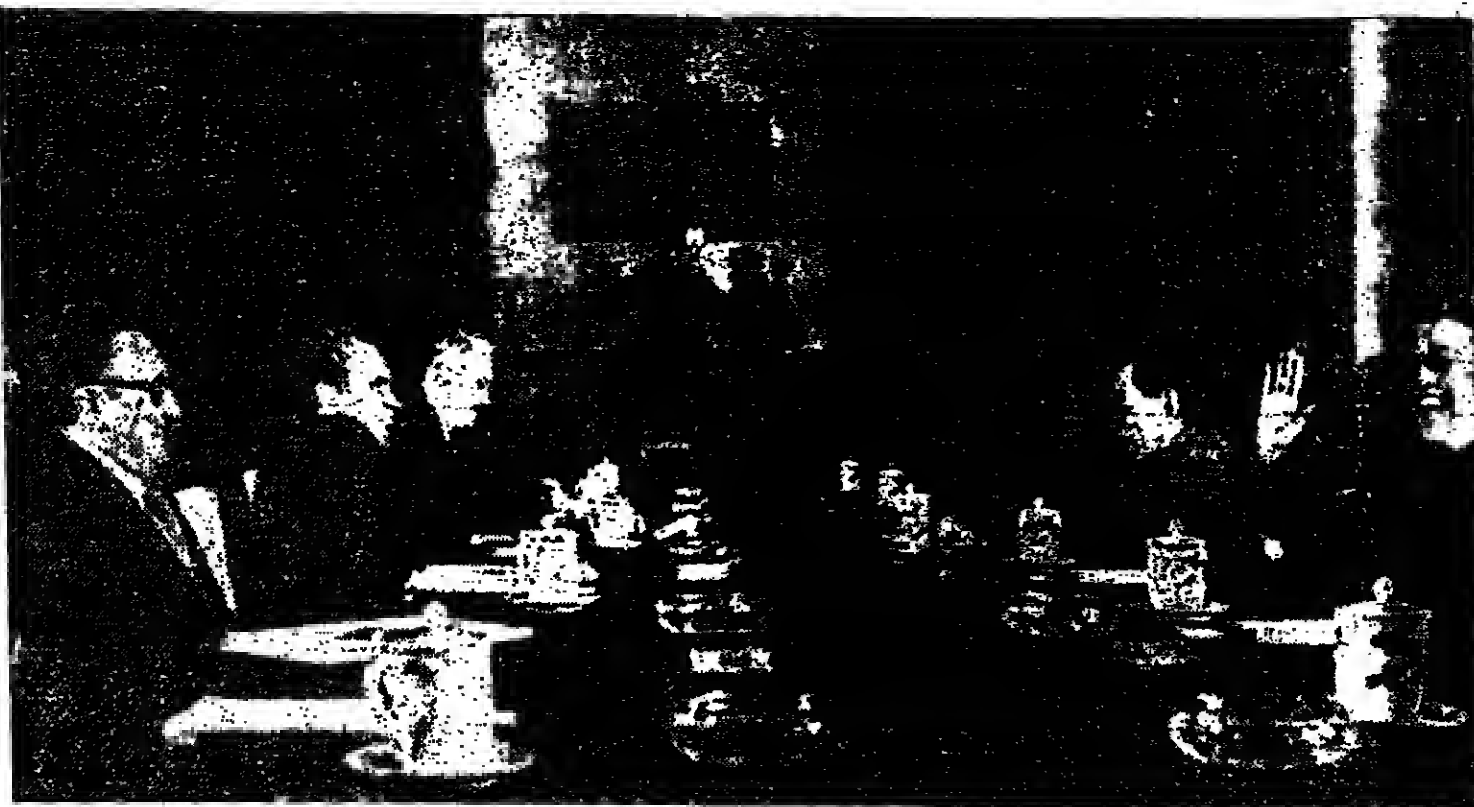
Police sources said the bomb may have been meant as an IRA warning to the province's Catholic opposition not to enter into talks with Britain on the future structure of the province's government.

A sympathy notice in a Belfast newspaper, meanwhile, identified four men killed in the explosion of a car here yesterday as members of the Irish Republican Army who died on "active service."

Meanwhile it was revealed that Bangladesh has formally applied for Commonwealth membership when Commonwealth Secretary-General Arnold Smith arrived here today for a two-day visit.

Mr. Smith told reporters he is engaged in talks on this subject with the various heads of government of Commonwealth countries, and that he feels prospects for Bangladesh entering the Commonwealth are "excellent."

Mr. Smith said Pakistan's decision to quit the Commonwealth was unwise. He stressed that the Commonwealth is friendly to Pakistan and said he is hopeful Pakistan will return to the Commonwealth fold.



CONFERENCE HIJINKS—Everyone enjoyed a good laugh at start of yesterday's Peking conference, especially China's Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua (far right). Premier Chou is at his right, with A. Henry Kissinger, President Nixon and John Holdridge of the National Security Council on left side of table.

Mrs. Nixon Visits, Lauds Peking Chefs

(Continued from Page 1) breeding giant pandas. Outside China there are only two giant pandas in captivity—An-An in Moscow and the London zoo's Chi-Chi.

Dressed in a mint-green dress with black belt and black shoes, and wearing the same crimson coat that she wore on arrival yesterday, Mrs. Nixon then began her tour of the hotel.

"I'm going to learn how to cook Peking duck today," she said. Peking duck was served at the state banquet for the Nixons last night.

She was accompanied by Lin Chiu-mei, wife of Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, and was met by the head of the revolutionary committee of the hotel. That is the formal title of head chef Sun Hsin-mang, who conducted the tour.

Chef's Education The first lady was offered tea by her host, who told her: "Ten years to make an excellent chef. You generally train about three years."

Mrs. Nixon replied: "I've been trying all my life to cook and I still not a very good cook."

She described the tea they were drinking—the Dragon Well brand from Hangchow, the resort town the Nixons will visit later this week—as excellent.

Shortly after starting her tour of the hotel, which was built 22 years ago, Mrs. Nixon remembered that yesterday was her daughter Tricia's 26th birthday—and called her from a telephone in the lobby.

She told reporters that Tricia had said that the television coverage by satellite of the visit "was just great."

In the kitchen, Mrs. Nixon watched chefs carving turnips, radishes, sugar beets and carrots into decorative flowers. She picked up a radish carved into a carnation and said: "It's pretty enough to wear."

"So Beautiful" A chef asked her to sample his dish of hors-d'oeuvres. "They're so beautiful I don't want to spoil them," she said. But then, saying, "I can't resist," she picked up a sweet-and-sour pickle—probably the most popular dish on the plate—and downed it without a grimace.

Looking at some pheasant, quail and ducks hanging from a rod, she said: "Everything looks good." She passed by a tub of 18 live eels without comment.

She was just about to leave when she passed a just-cooked plate of chicken and bamboo shoots—which her host asked her to try. Handling very chopsticks with skill, Mrs. Nixon then ate some chicken.

Mr. Sun then suggested that Mrs. Nixon and her party go to another room and he served a meal. "If I eat any more I'll need all new clothes. I'll come back to your hotel another day," his visitor replied.

Mrs. Nixon told reporters: "When the President gets home, he's going to have to go on a diet. He's been eating Chinese food for lunch instead of his cottage cheese."

Afterwards she thanked her host for the tour and said: "I learned a lot."

America Warship Is Given to Taiwan A U.S. warship was turned over to the Nationalist Chinese Navy yesterday at a ceremony at Kaohsiung, southern Taiwan, the Central News Agency reported today.

Gen. Lai Ming-hang, chief of the general staff accepted the warship from Vice Adm. Walter Baumberger, commander of the U.S. Taiwan Defense Command, the agency said. It gave no details of the warship involved.

Nixon and Chou Hold Second Talk

(Continued from Page 1) peasant girl who, about to be sold by a despotic landlord during China's civil war, finds salvation with the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The ballet is in six acts, and the program lasted nearly three hours.

The ballet, performed recently in Western Europe, was acrobatically and skillfully performed by the troupe. Most of the predominantly American audience praised the high standard of the dancing but many said that they had found the theme strange and somewhat lacking in subtlety.

There was a constant clicking of cameras by American newsmen during the performance as they recorded the bright stage set and the quick and constant flow of movement.

Mrs. Nixon, dressed in a mauve blouse and full-length skirt, smiled through most of the performance. The President looked more serious, occasionally sipping from a cup of tea and exchanging comments with Chiang Ching and Premier Chou, sitting to his left and right.

At the conclusion, Mr. and Mrs. Nixon politely applauded the work, although the President did not take his program as a souvenir. The program notes ended with the words: "Forward, forward, under the banner of Mao Tse-tung, forward to victory."

The 30 or so performers also applauded, as is the custom in Communist China.

At a news conference in Miami Beach, where AFL-CIO leaders are meeting, Mr. Meany said that he heard Premier Chou En-lai's banquet toast on television.

"I thought Chou En-lai made a speech that was quite constructive, indicating that they were prepared to normalize relations with this country," Mr. Meany said. "I'm sure that that is one of the purposes of the President's trip."

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Western diplomats in London were cautious. "So far, so good," one said. "A shade or two better than might have been expected."

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South Korean officials declined comment, but the Kyungshyang Shinmun newspaper in Seoul expressed concern that the thaw between Washington and Peking could mean the division of Korea permanent.

Premier Eisaku Sato of Japan said, "Nixon himself says it's the great event of the century, so perhaps it may be true. Circumstances do not permit me to say."

In Phnom Penh, the official news agency said that the visit might raise hopes for world peace but that North Vietnam was not shown any desire to end the war.

Through the workroom is a wholly American in concept. It has a strongly Chinese flavor, with groups of Chinese officials in blue Mao tunics scurrying back and forth, interspersed with pigtailed waitresses in white jackets adorned with red and gold Mao buttons.

The waitresses never allow a correspondent to remain without a cup of green tea for more than a few minutes and will collect orders from the restaurant for pork sausages and mashed potatoes—but not hamburgers.

Other facilities include a cavernous restaurant, open like the center, 24 hours a day, and downstairs recreation facilities, including the basketball court, the bowling alley and billiards and table-tennis tables.

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Meany Hails Chou's Toast

Reaction to Visit Is Favorable In U.S., Cautious Elsewhere

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (AP).—The beginning of President Nixon's visit to China brought favorable reaction today from senators of both parties and from labor leader George Meany, who had been critical.

The Senate majority leader, Sen. Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., said he felt the President's meeting with Chinese leaders yesterday had been a first step toward improved relations.

The minority leader, Sen. Hugh Scott, R. Pa., said it was in the U. S. interest to make China feel more secure in world relations. "Whatever we can do in furthering understanding and communications, the better," he added.

Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas, the Republican national chairman, said: "Seldom has there been an event signifying a more profound step in the efforts of man to fulfill the potentials of his civilization."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, was optimistic about the reception given Mr. Nixon, but cautioned Americans not to expect too much of the trip.

At a news conference in Miami Beach, where AFL-CIO leaders are meeting, Mr. Meany said that he heard Premier Chou En-lai's banquet toast on television.

"I thought Chou En-lai made a speech that was quite constructive, indicating that they were prepared to normalize relations with this country," Mr. Meany said. "I'm sure that that is one of the purposes of the President's trip."

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Arabs Free Passengers In Jet Hijack

(Continued from Page 1) Agency, the hijackers issued a statement saying "We declare in the name of the Palestinian people that we refuse any type of surrender. The Nazi (Israeli) state will never sleep in peace."

"We promise to continue our struggle in the occupied lands until the occupation ends." The hijackers also said a recent rapprochement between some Arab countries and West Germany was "a new stab in the back for our struggle."

They quickly released 38 women, 13 children and one man, identified as a Dr. F. Meisner, a West German, who was allowed to go free because he was in charge of two small children.

The hijackers decided to keep the crew "until their request and demands are met," the Southern Yemen spokesman said. He added he was uncertain exactly what the request and demands were.

According to some reports, the hijackers are demanding the release of Palestinian guerrillas jailed in West Germany. But a West German Justice Ministry source said he did not know of any Arab political prisoners in German jails.

Attack in Munich The ministry source said that the only Arabs charged by federal authorities in recent years with crimes with a political motive were three Arab guerrillas arrested after a grenade and gun attack on an Israeli airliner in Munich in September, 1970.

But all were released along with other Arab commands or being held in Europe in return for the release of airline hostages held by guerrillas in Jordan.

In Washington, aides of Sen. Kennedy said he had been on the telephone since late last night trying to arrange the release of the passengers through calls to Aden, Luftwaffe, the International Red Cross, the State Department and various embassies in Washington.

Sen. Kennedy had gone directly to the home of Joseph's mother, Ethel, at suburban McLean, Va., when word of the hijacking arrived.

In Bonn, Chancellor Willy Brandt's government today sent a senior Foreign Ministry official, Kurt Mueller, to Aden to seek the release of the crew and plane.

Bukovsky Loses Slander Appeal In Soviet Court

MOSCOW, Feb. 22 (AP).—A Soviet court upheld today the sentencing of dissident Vladimir Bukovsky to seven years confinement and five years' exile for "slandering the Soviet state," friends of Mr. Bukovsky reported.

The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation rejected his appeal in a two-hour session, the friends reported. Western newsmen were not allowed to attend.

Mr. Bukovsky, 29, was sentenced Jan. 5 at a one-day trial for telling foreign correspondents that Soviet authorities had committed dissidents to mental asylums for saying that he himself had been a victim of the procedure.

U.S. Phantom Down a MiG

(Continued from Page 1) Laos toward American planes supporting Royal Laotian forces north of the Plain de Jarres, 30 miles above the DMZ.

Laos officials said they did not observe the MiG fire at any U.S. aircraft, but they considered their movements a threat.

A command spokesman said American pilots have been detecting MiGs daily along the North Vietnam-Laos border, but this was the first engagement reported since Jan. 19, when a Navy F-4 downed a MiG-21 over North Vietnam. The January action marked the first downing of a MiG in 20 months.

Meanwhile, reports from Vietnamese said North Vietnamese forces are lifting their siege of the U. S. Central Intelligence Agency base at Long Cheng and pulling back to protect their supply network from a spoiling operation by Laotian government irregulars.

In South Vietnam, the Saigon command claimed its forces, backed by rocket-firing U. S. helicopter gunships, killed 60 Communist troops yesterday in a battle 25 miles south of Da Nang. The South Vietnamese suffered six men killed and 10 wounded.

In Cambodia, the government troops have stormed a defense line built by North Vietnamese forces along an irrigation dike four miles east of the temple of Angkor Wat, following a day of heavy fighting, the Cambodian High Command reported today.

PEKING CHIT-CHAT—President Nixon and Chiang Ching, the wife of Mao Tse-tung, talking with the aid of an interpreter (center) at the cultural show yesterday.



PEKING CHIT-CHAT—President Nixon and Chiang Ching, the wife of Mao Tse-tung, talking with the aid of an interpreter (center) at the cultural show yesterday.

But No Typewriters, Paper, Wastebaskets

Peking Press Room Boasts a Bowling Alley

By John Burns

© Toronto Globe and Mail. PEKING, Feb. 22.—There has probably never been a press center anywhere in the world quite like the one the Chinese have put together for the correspondents covering President Nixon's visit to China.

It is equipped with basketball court and a bowling alley, but no typewriters, no paper and—logically enough—no wastebasket baskets.

The center is located in the west wing of the Cultural Palace of the Nationalities, an ornate building in a modern adaptation of traditional Chinese style that stands next door to the hotel where the 37 American correspondents are lodged.

Once a recreation center for China's 94 cultural minorities, it stood silent and apparently unused for years until squads of technicians moved in to construct the press center about three weeks ago.

Notwithstanding a few obvious oversights, the technicians did a remarkable job. Designed around a plan offered by the White House press office, the center has a central working room in what used to be an auditorium. The room has 22 rows of white-linen-covered tables with exactly 154 seats—precisely the number of American and foreign newsmen accredited to cover the visit.

Along the sides of the room there are a series of smaller screened-off areas, including a small TV studio, an office for the White House press staff, another for information officials of the Chinese Foreign Ministry and separate compartments for cable and long-distance telephone.

On the floor of the working area itself there are ten sound-proof booths for radio and television newsmen, equipped with complex voice-circuits and small Japanese-made television monitors, keyed into the pictures being relayed to the special broadcast center at Peking airport by camera teams around the city.

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People's Daily

First Witnesses Heard at Trial

Case Against Philip Berrigan Is Based on Informer's Story

By Homer Bigart

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 22 (UPI)—The government said yesterday that its conspiracy case against the Rev. Philip F. Berrigan and six other anti-war activists is based on the word of an informer, Boyd F. Douglas Jr., a former convict who has served seven years in federal prisons.

Chief prosecutor William S. Lynch said in an opening statement that Douglas supplied the Federal Bureau of Investigation with copies of alleged messages exchanged between Mr. Berrigan and six other anti-war activists while he was in federal prison at Lewisburg, Pa., and members of his group outside.

The prosecutor said these messages showed Mr. Berrigan was the leader of a conspiracy to kidnap presidential aide Henry A. Kissinger, to blow up the hearing rooms of government buildings in Washington, and to raid draft boards in several cities.

Mr. Lynch's outline of the government's case was promptly assailed by his one-time superior, former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, who is a defense attorney.

Hoover's Leak

Mr. Hoover spoke of the alleged plot at a congressional hearing on Nov. 27, 1970, before the indictments were handed down.

"Of course we know Henry Kissinger wasn't kidnapped," Mr. Clark said. "He is alive and well in Peking today."

"You will see that there is no conspiracy, no agreement, no plan to kidnap Henry Kissinger or anyone else," Mr. Clark told the jury. "There was no conspiracy, no agreement, no contract, no plan to bomb anything. These defendants are the gentlest of people, not capable of injuring anyone."

Personal Reply Refused

Mr. Berrigan asked to make a personal reply to the government's opening. He brought to the courtroom an 18-page typewritten statement reviewing his "nonviolent" actions against the war, including the destruction of draft records at Baltimore and Catonsville, Md., for which he is serving what he called "an extravagant and vindictive sentence of six years."

District Judge R. Dixon Herman refused to let Mr. Berrigan speak, observing that the priest is represented by Mr. Clark. Then Mr. Berrigan offered to discuss the former attorney general and represent himself.

When the judge again refused, Leonard Boydin, another defense attorney, moved for a mistrial. Mr. Boydin contended that Mr. Berrigan was being denied constitutional and statutory rights to represent himself.

A news agency report in late editions of the Washington International Herald Tribune that neither Berrigan had dismissed his lawyers was incorrect.

But Judge Herman told the government to go ahead with its evidence. So after four weeks of jury selection and motions, the first witnesses were called late today.

Two Philadelphia policemen and an FBI agent gave brief evidence about raids on Philadelphia.

U.S. Nobel Visit Hanoi

PARIS, Feb. 22 (UPI)—American biologist and Nobel Prize winner George Wald, a Harvard professor, met today in Hanoi with Le Duc Tho, chief policy maker for the North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris peace talks.

A statement issued by the Hanoi delegation to the talks said Mr. Wald made a speech noting "the American people's support for the struggle of the Vietnamese people."

The statement also said Mr. Wald visited bombarded regions of North Vietnam and met some captured U.S. pilots. Their names were not disclosed.

Carlisle Prince Injured

PARIS, Feb. 22 (UPI)—Prince Francis Xavier de Bourbon-Parma, 33, was knocked down and badly injured by a car today while crossing a boulevard near his home. Officials at the American Hospital of Neuilly, where the Carlisle prince was taken with both legs broken and head injuries, said his condition was serious.

delphia draft boards in February, 1970, in which three of the defendants allegedly participated.

The government's opening contained the first official acknowledgment of reports that its key witness would be Douglas, 31 years old, who first met Mr. Berrigan in May, 1970, when they were both prisoners at Lewisburg.

Douglas was sentenced in 1963 to five years for impersonating an Army captain. Paroled in 1966, he was sent back for another five-year term for passing bad checks and pulling a gun on an FBI agent who arrested him.

Mr. Lynch said Douglas had been allowed to attend classes at Bucknell University on a work-study release program.

Recruited as Courier

On the Lewisburg campus, Douglas met a friend of Mr. Berrigan's, Mr. Lynch said, and "almost immediately" Douglas was recruited as a courier to carry illicit messages between Mr. Berrigan's prison cell and anti-war activists of the Catholic left.

Through the summer, according to Mr. Lynch, Douglas carried messages between Mr. Berrigan and the co-defendants, chief of state Elizabeth McAlister.

"Douglas began to be apprehensive," Mr. Lynch said, when Mr. Berrigan urged the recruiting of peace activists on the Bucknell campus for "subtle attacks" on students to disruptive actions.

Mr. Lynch said Douglas started making copies of the correspondence, which he surrendered to prison officials after the official, in a routine search of Berrigan's cell, found a half-finished letter the priest was preparing to smuggle out via Douglas.

Then, according to Mr. Lynch, Douglas "agreed to keep the FBI advised on what was going on in the system."

Won 42.5% in 1964 Primary

Wallace Plans to Campaign As a Democrat in Maryland

By Richard M. Cohen

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 22 (UPI)—Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, surrounded by admirers and the nucleus of an organization, formally announced yesterday that he would campaign in Maryland's Democratic primary in May.

His return to rule out a third-party campaign effort if he loses his bid for the Democratic presidential nomination at the convention in July.

Gov. Wallace, whose Maryland candidacy was not unexpected, won 42.5 percent of the vote in the state's 1964 Democratic primary.

He said yesterday that the likelihood of a crowded Maryland primary had estimated that 10 to 12 candidates would be entered—makes 43 percent of the vote look a lot better than it did in 1964. His opponent that year was former Sen. Daniel B. Brewster, who ran as President Johnson's stand-in.

He said he would campaign in Maryland on the issues he has been raising elsewhere, notably forced busing and crime in the streets.

Fear to Campaign

Gov. Wallace's announcement brings to four the number of Democratic presidential candidates who have committed themselves to campaign in Maryland. The others are Robert H. Humphrey, George McGovern and Edmund Muskie.

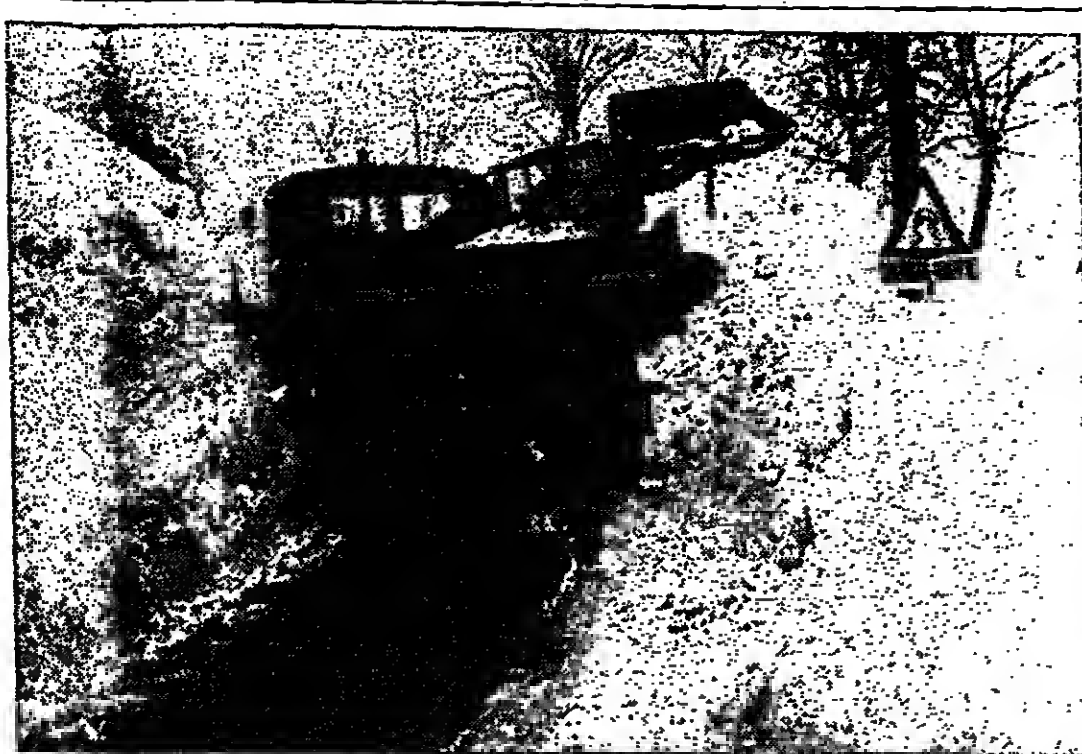
While the names of all recognized presidential candidates are entered on the ballot by the Maryland secretary of state, there is no obligation that they campaign.

Despite a general downgrading of Wallace vote potential in Maryland, the state's Democratic politicians do not view his candidacy lightly. A large ballot could fragment the vote and allow Gov. Wallace to bind the delegates for two ballots with a small plurality.

In other political developments:

Sen. Muskie, yielding to his opponents, agreed to debate them. He had been filling the traditional role of the front-runner, arguing that he had everything to lose and nothing to gain from a debate.

In Jacksonville, Fla., Sen. Henry Jackson, another Democratic contender, attacked Sen.



SNOWFALL—Two snowplows making their way through snowbanks near Turin Monday.

Sponsored by Party Leaders

Bipartisan Senate Move Seeks To Defuse School Bus Issue

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (UPI)—Senate leaders have drafted a bipartisan legislative amendment designed to defuse the school-bus issue in Congress and offset the growing pressure for a constitutional amendment that would prohibit busing to achieve racial balance in schools.

In line with recent federal court decisions, the amendment would permit the continued use of busing as one way to overcome officially imposed school segregation. It would also seek to place

policy constraints on courts and federal agencies in using busing to achieve the broader objective of racial balance in the schools.

The amendment, still in draft form, is expected to be offered jointly by Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, and Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana, when the Senate takes up a federal-aid-to-education bill, probably later this week.

The Senate bill—a substitute for legislation passed last year by the House—is an omnibus education measure that would provide \$700 billion annually in federal aid to colleges and universities and \$15 billion in emergency aid to help schools that are desegregating. The latter portion of the bill is expected to provide the background for a heated debate over school busing, with attempts made to attach amendments that would prohibit the use of any federal funds for busing to achieve school desegregation.

In this impending battle, Sen. Scott, who has taken the initiative in drafting the amendment, makes clear that his purpose is to offer a compromise on the busing issue that a broad majority in the Senate can support and that could also offset the pressures for a legislative or constitutional restriction on school busing.

Significantly, Sen. Scott is moving somewhat independently of the White House, which is holding out the possibility that President Nixon, as a result of a current cabinet-level study of the busing issue, will recommend a constitutional amendment.

Should the Scott-Mansfield amendment be adopted—as seems likely with a proposal carrying the joint endorsement of the two leaders—the Senate in effect will have stolen a march on the White House before it can come up with its legislative recommendations on busing.

Authorities failed to respond to his efforts to get them to move against Col. Fournier.

France said it could do nothing without Mr. Delonette's evidence, and that under French law, officials could not go along with Mr. Stein's demands that Mr. Delonette be given immunity for possible legal action in return for his cooperation.

Mr. Mariani will go before the French investigating magistrate handling the case and other drug affairs, Judge Gabriel Roussel, to be formally charged tomorrow.

Tonight, in a speech to the American Club of Paris, U.S. Ambassador Arthur W. Wilson gave high praise to the new level of Franco-American cooperation on smashing drug smuggling.

There has been constant criticism of France in the United States in recent years for allegedly not hitting hard enough at the traffic. France is known to have been for many years a major center of processing and re-export of hard drugs to the United States.

Alleged Supplier of Heroin In U.S. Case Held in Paris

PARIS, Feb. 22 (AP)—A Frenchman who allegedly supplied \$12 million worth of pure heroin to be smuggled into the United States by Roger Delonette, now held in a New Jersey jail, has been arrested in Paris, it was announced here tonight.

France's central narcotics squad arrested Dominique Mariani, alias Malard, a known criminal aged 30, three days ago, a squad spokesman announced.

He said Mr. Mariani supplied 44.5 kilos of pure heroin to Mr. Delonette and ordered him to take it to Port Elizabeth, N.J. The drug's resale value would have been some \$12 million. It was discovered concealed in a minibus on a Port Elizabeth dock and Mr. Delonette was arrested last April 5.

The case led to a major row between the United States and France on two counts. Mr. Delonette claimed his boss was a senior officer of a French secret service, Col. Paul Fournier, and U.S. Attorney Herbert J. Stein of Newark, alleged that French

U.S. Rejects Great Lakes Cleanup Plan

\$141-Million Program Barred for Economy

By Elsie Carper

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (UPI)—A comprehensive program by the Environmental Protection Agency to reverse the losing battle against pollution in the Great Lakes was vetoed last month by the President's budget office for reasons of economy.

The plan—which would have cost an estimated \$141 million in its first year—was based on an EPA report recommending that a cleanup of the lakes be made a matter of "national priority."

The report was not released by the agency but was made available by Rep. Abner J. Miksa, D., Ill., who obtained a copy.

The report warned that pollution is worsening and all five lakes are seriously threatened with contamination.

It said that eutrophication—the process by which a lake becomes over-fertilized and loses its oxygen supply—is continuing in Lake Erie, the most contaminated of the lakes. Describing Erie, the report said:

"A mat of algae two feet thick and a few hundred square miles in extent floats in the middle of the lake in mid-summer, oxygen levels in areas of the lake bottom are reduced to zero, displacement of indigenous fish populations by scavenger and trash fish is widespread. The zone of zero oxygen is spreading, bringing the threat that eutrophication will soon become self-sustaining."

The study reported that two beaches have been closed because of pollution in Lake Superior—the cleanest of the five lakes—and that eutrophication is now threatening Lake Huron, Lake Ontario and Lake Michigan.

The report proposed that the federal government concentrate on the 12 most polluted areas in the Great Lakes region. It argued that cleanup there would improve the lake months or years earlier than might otherwise be expected.

The cleanup plan was prepared for announcement in the President's special message on the environment, but when that message went to Congress on Feb. 8 there was no mention of the Great Lakes.

EPA said it had been told that the program was vetoed by the President's Office of Management and Budget because of the large federal budget deficit.

Deaths from avalanches since last weekend total six. Eleven persons were buried by snowslides yesterday, but ten of them were dug out alive.

Rescue crews started digging into snowdrifts in search of the three persons found in the car near Cervinia today when their hotel reported them missing.

3 Are Found Dead In Car Buried By Snow in Italy

CERVINIA, Italy, Feb. 22 (AP).

Two Britons and a Dutchman, all employed in Italy, were found dead today in an automobile buried by an avalanche of snow near this Italian Alpine resort.

Police said their car had been swept off the road and buried by the huge slide last Saturday. They were identified by police as Peter Geoffrey Sparling, 45, of Dovercourt, Bristol; Victor Julian Bell, 36, of Barrow, and Peter Vercamp, 40, of S'Gravenhage, Holland. Police said they all lived at Varese, northern Italy, where they were employed.

All Alpine north Italy has been hit by avalanches daily since last weekend as snow piled up nine feet deep.

Highways were swept away, mountain roads and rail lines cut, hundreds of tourists and skiers marooned and scores of towns isolated along the French, Swiss and Austrian frontiers.

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Congress Is Urged to Fund Radios Liberty, Free Europe

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP).

The State Department today issued a last-minute statement urging Congress to appropriate funds for two non-governmental radio organizations broadcasting to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

Acting Secretary of State John Irwin said Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe "are in serious jeopardy" unless Congress passes a continuing resolution to provide them funds.

Governmental appropriations for the two radio organizations expired today, although Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Richard Davies said they could continue operations for a few more weeks.

The matter of "supporting the two stations is complicated by, among other things, resistance from Sen. William Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee."

He says Radio Liberty, which broadcasts short wave to the Soviet Union, and Radio Free Europe, which sends its signals to Eastern Europe, are relics of the cold war and impede American efforts to improve relations in those areas of the world.

In his statement, read by State Department spokesman Charles W. Bray, Mr. Irwin said that loss of the two radios would be a serious matter, since they provide a "responsible and realistic account of events" within the Soviet Union and Eastern European societies.

Scott May Ask Funds

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (Reuters)—Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott, of Pennsylvania, said today he is considering introducing a resolution in the Senate to provide temporary financing for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, which run out of government funds at midnight.

Until last year the Central Intelligence Agency financed them secretly.

Sen. Scott's resolution, if approved, would finance the sta-

Luna-20 Makes Soft Landing In Mountainous Moon Region

MOSCOW, Feb. 22 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today said Luna-20 made a soft landing in a mountainous region of the moon, within a quarter-mile of where another unmanned probe vanished five months ago.

The official news agency, Tass, said Luna-20 touched down safely last night in the Apollonius Mountains, on the moon's extreme eastern side as viewed from earth. It was the first probe landed in this area. The Tass announcement came 15 hours after

Luna-20 landed at 1919 GMT yesterday.

Tass did not say whether a new moon rover or moon scooper was aboard and discarded no details of the spacecraft's mission. It said Luna-20 functioned normally and was implementing its program.

The director of the Bochum space observatory, in West Germany, said it was "almost certain" that Luna-20 carried a Lunokhod vehicle. Associated Press reported.

He said an analysis of radio signals from Luna-20 showed "almost complete conformity to Lunokhod-1."

Western Speculation

Western space experts continued to speculate that Luna-20 carried a robot explorer similar to Lunokhod-1, which could glean moon data like that obtained by America's Apollo astronauts.

They said Luna-20 itself might carry a soil-scooping device and have return-flight capabilities. "The probe could also do stationary pioneering exploration of its immediate environs with television cameras and sensors," they said.

Coordinates given by Tass put Luna-20's landing site within a quarter-mile of where Luna-18 vanished during a soft-landing attempt last Sept. 11.

"A major scientific and technical problem, the delivery of apparatuses to an area with a complicated terrain, has been successfully solved," Tass said.

Previous Soviet and American landings occurred on relatively smooth areas of the moon's vast seas.

Tass said Luna-20 landed in a "mountainous mainland region."

Luna-20 was launched Feb. 14 and sent into moon orbit last Saturday. It was the first announced Soviet attempt to soft-land a capsule on the moon since the Luna-16 failure.

Rugged Areas

Soviet ground control lost contact with Luna-16 at the moment of touchdown in the Apollonius Mountains, one of the most rugged areas of the lunar surface.

Luna-16, launched Sept. 23, remained in moon orbit, studying radiation and American and photographing the moon's surface. Soviet reports indicated it was not a soft-lander.

Speculation that Luna-20 could be a moon scooper was backed by the mission of Luna-16, which soft-landed in September, 1970, then rocketed back home with lunar soil samples it had drilled. The moon-scooping operation was not announced until Luna-16 was en route to earth.

The eight-wheeled Lunokhod-1 robot was ferried to the moon in November, 1970, by Luna-17. It provided the Sea of Rains for 10 months—photographing, mapping, testing soil density and doing chemical soil analysis.

Soviet scientists have said a more sophisticated generation of Lunokhods is being developed to expand the Soviet program of unmanned lunar exploration.

With a massive "yes" vote likely to emerge when the results of the full-scale ballot are declared, probably on Friday, the way seemed clear for a return to work next Monday.

More than 1.6 million workers have been laid off as a direct result of the strike, which has deprived electricity-generating plants of coal and forced daily power cuts throughout the country.

The layoffs resulting from the strike have increased Britain's jobless total to nearly three million.

The power cuts, almost certain to go on for another month, have cut most factories on a three-day week and left homes without heat or light for up to 12 hours a day.

Finnish Premier Names Cabinet of Social Democrats

HELSINKI, Feb. 22 (Reuters).

Premier-designate Rafael Paasio today named an all-Social Democrat cabinet to be sworn in tomorrow.

Party secretary Kalevi Sorsa takes the Foreign Ministry, and former Finance Minister Jussi Linnamäki will be responsible for trade, domestic and foreign, a key post in Finnish government.

The new minority cabinet will be the country's fifth in as many years. It follows the failure of seven weeks of negotiations to form a center-left coalition.

The Paasio government is seen here as a stopgap. It at least provides a cabinet, seven weeks after a general election in which the Social Democrats gained three seats.

Former Premier Mannerheim becomes finance minister. His deputy, Margit Eskman, is the cabinet's sole woman member.

Incoming ministers also include newspaper columnist Pentti Holappa and Ahti Fredriksson, secretary of the Trade Union Federation.

Winchell Burial Private

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 22 (AP).—Walker Winchell, whose show business and political gossip was read and heard by millions for 40 years, was buried here yesterday in a private service with a single mourner. His daughter, Walda Winchell, asked three by-standers to leave. Mr. Winchell, 74, died Sunday in Los Angeles.

War Games in E. Germany

BERLIN, Feb. 22 (UPI)—Col. Gen. Benjón K. Kurkotkin, commander of Soviet forces in East Germany, revealed today that the army is conducting winter maneuvers in Germany.

Come to the flavor of Marlboro



Maria Goeppert Mayer, 65; Won Nobel Prize in Physics

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Feb. 22 (AP)—Dr. Maria Goeppert Mayer, 65, the first woman physicist to win the Nobel Prize since Marie Curie in 1903, died last night of heart failure.

Dr. Mayer, a theoretical physicist, won the prize in 1962.

NEW YORK (NYT)—The 1963 Nobel Prize in physics honored three researchers. Half the \$51,000 prize money went to Dr. Eugene P. Wigner for describing the interaction of protons and neutrons that make up the nuclei of atoms; the other half was shared by Dr. Mayer and Dr. J. Hans D. Jensen.

Fifteen years earlier, when she was a professor at the University of Chicago, and he was at the University of Heidelberg, they had independently worked out an explanation, called a shell model, for the way in which nuclei absorb neutrons in high-energy physics. They subsequently met in 1939 and jointly wrote a book on their theories.

Dr. Mayer recalled later that she had been discussing her theories with Enrico Fermi in 1948 when his telephone rang. Before answering it, he asked, "Incidentally, is there any indication of spin-orbit coupling?"

When he said it, it all fell into place. In 10 minutes, I knew," she said. Her explanation was that a measured spin of a nuclear particle could correspond to one of two different orbits. This made possible a description of the nucleus in terms of orbits of single particles.

Dr. Mayer and Dr. Jensen faced considerable skepticism at first, but as he wrote her: "You have convinced Fermi, and I have convinced (Dr. Werner) Heisenberg. What more do we want?"

Dr. Mayer was born June 28, 1906, in what is now Katowice, Poland, then part of Germany.

but grew up in the university town of Goettingen, where her father, Dr. Friedrich Goeppert, was named professor of pediatrics—the sixth generation of university professors in his family. As an undergraduate, she shifted her interest from mathematics to physics in the late 1920s when quantum mechanics was coming into its own. Dr. Mayer spent a term at another creative center, Cambridge University, but returned to Goettingen to take her doctorate in 1930.

In that year, she was married to an American graduate student, Dr. Joseph Edward Mayer, who had been doing chemical physics at Goettingen on a Rockefeller fellowship. At Johns Hopkins University, where they spent the next nine years, she kept up with her field as a voluntary associate. She was naturalized in 1939.

While they were in New York, Mrs. Mayer lectured at Columbia University and Sarah Lawrence College and did wartime research in the SAM Laboratories under Dr. Harold Urey.

In 1950, the Mayers joined the faculty of the University of California at San Diego, where he was in the chemistry department and she in physics. Even before the Nobel Prize, public recognition had come to her in the form of honorary degrees from Russell Sage, Smith and Mount Holyoke Colleges.

Brussels, Belgium, Feb. 22 (AP)—Marie Dubas, 78, a top star of the French stage and music-hall both before and after World War II, died here today after a long illness. Trained as an actress and dancer, she had an average career until one night in 1936 when she introduced a new song that made her a star overnight. It was "My Legionsnaire," which was later sung by many performers including Edith Piaf. Miss Dubas retired in 1958.

Marie Dubas, 78, a top star of the French stage and music-hall both before and after World War II, died here today after a long illness. Trained as an actress and dancer, she had an average career until one night in 1936 when she introduced a new song that made her a star overnight. It was "My Legionsnaire," which was later sung by many performers including Edith Piaf. Miss Dubas retired in 1958.

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During both world wars, Sir Herbert served with the British government's department, dealing with edible oil supplies. He was knighted in 1943.

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Jarring Seen Bringing No New Solutions In Jordan Today, And Israel Friday

JERUSALEM, Feb. 22 (UPI)—Israeli officials said today they do not expect any breakthrough toward Middle East peace to emerge from the visit Friday of UN special envoy Gunnar V. Jarring.

A Foreign Ministry statement announcing that the visit was set for Friday made it clear Mr. Jarring invited himself. "Ambassador Gunnar Jarring has proposed to come to Israel on Friday. The foreign minister has accepted this proposal," the statement said.

The Israeli radio reported Mr. Jarring will be only a few hours in Israel. It gave no source for the report.

[In New York a UN spokesman said Mr. Jarring will visit Amman tomorrow for talks with the Jordanian government before going to Jerusalem, Reuters reported.]

[The spokesman said the envoy would report to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in Geneva next Sunday or Monday.]

Official sources said his talks will not move higher than Foreign Ministry level. He will not meet Premier Golda Meir, who is on a short vacation, they said.

The official statement said Foreign Minister Abba Eban and Mr. Jarring will meet Friday morning. Israel's ambassador to the UN, Joseph Telokah, and Foreign Ministry officials also will attend.

"We are going to listen rather than put forward views. We will be interested to hear if Ambassador Jarring has brought anything new from Cairo," one official said.

Mr. Jarring is presently on Cyprus. He arrived in Nicosia Sunday after three days of talks in Cairo with Egyptian leaders. Soon after his arrival he saw Israeli Ambassador Rahamin Timor and in the words of a Foreign Ministry spokesman "expressed his desire to come to Israel."

Officials declined to comment on reports in Israeli newspapers that Mr. Jarring intends to base himself on Cyprus as part of a bid to reactivate his peace mission.

Mr. Jarring's mission broke down last year after Israel refused to give him a commitment to withdraw from the Arab territory it captured in the 1967 Middle East war.

Meanwhile, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan told the Knesset today that Libyan soldiers or guerrillas activities in Israel.

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MARY BLUME

Brook, 'Lear' and Tragedy

"If we do not understand catharsis, that is because it has become identified with an emotional storm both. If we do not understand tragedy, it is because it has become confused with Acting the King."

—Peter Brook, "The Empty Space."

PARIS (UPI)—Since his first important directing job, "Love's Labour's Lost" at Stratford in 1948, Peter Brook has become one of the great names of the international stage—directing classics, commercial plays and ardent experiments from London to Broadway to Paris, and occasionally designing sets and composing the music as well.

He is, wrote a New York critic, famous with Brook's new film of "King Lear," an "unprecedented sort of genius and the world keeps waiting for him to define himself." One of the points of genius, one might think, is that it is not specified, but he is that as it may, if the world is really waiting for Brook to define himself it will have to wait forever. Brook is a searcher, not a definer. He is, for example, horrified at the thought that his revolutionary "Lear" is an attempt at re-definition.

"We're not proposing definitions, we're reopening definitions so a new series of images create themselves. They're not definitive, they can be taken, liked or rejected on many grounds."

Brook is currently happily at work in Paris with his international Center of Theater Research, which is lodged in a barren hangar ("I can take any empty space and call it a bare stage," he has written) in the Mobilier National, the French government furniture warehouse.

Handkerchief Play

The group, backed by various foundations including the Ford, is currently working on Peter Handke's "Kaspar," which Brook calls a semantic play. Last summer in Iran they presented international critics with "Oghast," getting them to attend performances at the economic hour of 6:30 a.m. with relatively few complaints and also winning praise despite the fact that no one could understand a word. "Oghast," by Ted Hughes, is not only the name of the work but of the language it is played in.

Brook's office in the Mobilier National is a small nook that combines theatrical disorder with Oriental calm. Brook, his small wife, Jane, surrounded by frizzy graying hair, his pale eyes looking as if they could cut through steel doors, sits on the floor and talks about his film of "King Lear," which is based on his magnificent 1962 stage production with Paul Scofield.

The stage version—it toured Eastern Europe and was part of the Théâtre des Nations festival in Paris—drew most audiences. Kenneth Tynan, so excited he could only reproduce his notes scribbled during the play, said the production brought him closer

to "Lear" than he had ever been. "A great director has scanned the text with fresh eyes and discovered a new protagonist—not the booming, righteous, arrogant Titan of old, but an edgy, capricious old man, intensely difficult to live with. In short, he has dared to direct 'King Lear' from a standpoint of moral neutrality."

The film version is not the same as the stage production for many reasons—not the least being that Brook believes that any stage production is out of date after five years. In the United States this deliberately bleak, unheroic motion picture has received some surprisingly virulent criticism.

Critics

The usually admirably hard-nosed Pauline Kael incredibly misses the "fairy-tale grandeur" that she claims this greatest of tragedies possesses, while John Simon claimed that Brook "white-washed" Goneril by not portraying her as an evil fiend from the start. In fact, says Brook, there is nothing inherently wrong with Goneril's first speech ("Sir, I love you more than words can wield the matter") though we later see she is a monster—but a real monster, both complex and compelling.

"The real humanity of the play is that while there's no condemnation, there's no reason to label things."

"Why should I impose a moral on Shakespeare? It's a highly moral play in the most profound sense."

As a man of the theater, reactions are all-important to Brook, so he chooses, sitting there on the floor, to give a brief disquisition on the filming of "Lear" beginning with general attitudes to Shakespearean tragedy, the Acting King of which Miss Kael's "fairy-tale grandeur" is fairly symptomatic.

"In America there is a strong, entrenched view of what Shakespeare's universe should look like. It's a fairly arbitrary, very sentimental academic notion of what is uplifting. It's a sort of prize-day notion of what is poetic."

Decadence

There is also a mysterious certainty about what Shakespeare means, an angry letter to The New York Times accused Brook of wenching "King Lear" away from Shakespeare's intended context and meaning.

"How much I envy those critics for knowing what 'Lear' is about," Peter Brook says. "I've done a film and a play to try to find out."

Fighting what he calls the sentimental conception of tragic grandeur, Brook says, "There's a form of theatrical experience that I think is a horrible one, a part of theatrical degeneracy. It's how 'uplifting' tragedy is. You see the horrors and come away feeling good. You see the massacres on stage and say, wasn't it beautiful." An example Brook gives is Alain Resnais's film, "Nuit et Brouillard," in which graphic

scenes of Nazi death camps alternate with arty color shots. "People came out saying, quel beau film, quelle poésie. That's the ultimate decadence."

Brook's film of "King Lear" was shot in northern Denmark, a choice he says, that was fundamental. "Out of this came the whole film... the thumbprint of the production."

"The period of 'Lear' is older days. For Shakespeare, the past. There is an operatic, Wagnerian convention that olden days means vast open spaces, great horses. Through pushing this view to an extreme come the great Eisenstein movies, which like anything pushed to an extreme become marvelous."

"But if you read 'Lear' Eisenstein's way you find great parts you can't play—the marvel of Shakespeare's ever-shifting world is that a man at one second is 19 feet high and the next second he's leaning over a bar and waving a finger at you. And he's the same man."

"So we had the problem of finding a form of midlife, of visual simplicity that has emptiness on one hand and is not inhuman on the other. It's not the epic landscape we would have found in Russia or Spain. The Danish emptiness was in fact a place of dunes, of reeds where the scale is still to the scale of man."

Lapp clothes were used as costumes, the palace was only one story high because of the howling winds and marshy land. Key words—cold and warm, covered and uncovered, protected and unprotected, seeing and blind—took a meaning from the world around.

Domesticity

"What we tried was to make this barbaric world real by finding its proper domesticity. This was a great satisfaction to some people, a dissatisfaction to others who wanted something great and over-sized, like book illustrations."

Next came the problem of the film's style. "It's nearly impossible to make a Shakespeare film. This myth that Shakespeare is the best screenwriter—where it's a myth is that Shakespeare at his best is so much more mobile than any film."

"A shot is a statement. It's final. Our problem was to develop a sort of broken up elliptic style that would grapple with our need to make something inconsistent and impossible."

And after the problem of rhythm. "Every one of Shakespeare's plays is a poem from one end to the other. So you want to make one enormous rhythmic



Peter Brook

object, not just a connection of scenes. That's why so much Shakespeare is done on the stage without scenery—so the flow won't be interrupted.

"When you make a film, the unfolding image is the film itself—the pictures. If you follow the flow of Shakespeare's language the image is slowed down and you have the boredom you have in opera or ballet film. The lines get separated from the action."

"What we then tried to do is say that the rhythmic structure has to be smashed, values that work in the theater don't work in films. You have to crack open each scene and establish a new rhythm. We had to cut down the play ruthlessly."

The Script

"First we thought of rewriting 'Lear.' Ted Hughes tried. Kurosawa's 'Throne of Blood' is the only satisfactory Shakespeare film. 'Macbeth' without the text. But in the English language you can't throw away lines of such absolute rightness."

There were of course many textual changes. "The essential difference is the amount that is cut out—not only lines, but half-lines and phrases. The text was whittled to the bone so there is room for the imagery."

"And that," said Peter Brook, "is the film of 'Lear.'"

The sentence said lightly, has a certain poignancy for Brook: that is the film of "Lear," frozen forever. Plays can be changed almost until the moment the curtain falls. The ideas expressed in Brook's 1968 book, "The Empty Space," were, to Brook, moving out of date by the time the book was published. But when a film is finished, it is finished indeed, immutable. "Yes," said Peter Brook sadly, "I hate every film I've made, later."

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (UPI)—This is how The New York Times critics rate the new movies:

"Women in Revolt," a comedy by Andy Warhol can be "more accurately described as a madcap soap opera," says Vincent Canby. It is reminiscent of Hollywood movies of the 1930s and 1940s—"especially those slushy romances in which Alice Faye, Frances Langford and Patsy Kelly compromised everything except their virtue in their pursuit of husbands." But the three heroines are played by female impersonators, which, Canby thinks, "may be interpreted as the ultimate put-down of women's lib, as well as its ultimate endorsement." Compared to other Warhol movies this one is "not as consistently funny (and awful) as 'Trash,' but a lot of it is as dirty as it is funny. I have no idea who is responsible for the dialogue, which often is foolish and occasionally inspired in the way that good parodies must be." As an example, Canby cites: "Come down off the trapeze and

into the sawdust! Jackie says in trying to persuade Candy to join 'The Movement.' 'That,' says Candy, 'is circus talk.' Candy Darling, Duncan MacKenzie and Jackie Curtis star.

"Scott & Friends Bartlett," reviewed by Roger Greenspun, mixes four films, five by Bartlett and four by his wife, in a "pleasant, slightly diffuse" way. Mrs. Bartlett's work, and "fairly various" for that of Scott Bartlett. Bartlett's films range from the "closeness of a pore's-eye view of lovemaking in the parody-erotic but nevertheless rather sexy 'Love-making' to a fairly awesome overview of the cosmos in the finale of 'Moon,' but the best of his work, Greenspun thinks, is a study of Medina, Saudi Arabia—namely, the "richest, boldest, most subtly disciplined evocation of a place that I have ever seen on film. Without 'Medina,' Scott Bartlett is interesting; with it, he begins to seem a major talent."

"I," starring Warren Beatty and Goldie Hawn, written and directed by Richard Brooks, is "an amiable little caper movie," Roger Greenspun writes, and these sorts of movies "are not so common these days that I should care to write off any one of them." Furthermore, "I" boasts "an attractive cast, some clever dialogue (also by Brooks), and lots of suspense—at least." Greenspun says "until the chase begins and seems never to end, and you wish that everyone would go home and get some rest. I think all of us would have taken a joke at any level to escape the strenuous and interminable chase sequence that spells coronaries for the cast, even for the audience and the elephantine enlargement of what had been an amiable little caper movie."

"Hanky," directed by William A. Graham, is "awful," Howard Thompson writes. "It also happens to be an inter-racial love story, about the kindest comment it warrants." Two high-school students "amble around a 'typical' today community in a state of stunned tenderness," Thompson says. The girl (Grenda Sykes), who is black, has converted her white boyfriend (John Neilson) to marijuana, which "may account for their lethargy and the picture's mottled tempo." Will Chaney wrote the screenplay.

Among exhibits currently in German museums are Benato Guttuso, Neue Gesellschaft für Bildende Kunst, Berlin (to Feb. 28); "Horrors of War"—drawings and graphic art, Kunsthalles, Bielefeld (to March 2); Dutch and Flemish painting of the Middle Ages, Folkwang Museum, Essen (to April 9); "West Coast U.S.A.," Kunstverein, Hamburg (to Feb. 27); James Rosenquist retrospective, Kunsthalles, Cologne (to March 16).

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PARIS NIGHTLIFE

Jeanmaire, Roland Petit Rejuvenate Music Hall

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 22 (UPI)—Roland Petit's new revue, "Zizi, Je T'Aime," which opened to rigorous applause at the Casino de Paris last night, is a splendid spectacle. Full of movement and color, it has the sort of theatrical vitality that brings these on both sides of the footlights into harmony.

Petit has taken the standard French music hall pagant and rejuvenated it—there is refreshing modernity within the time-honored frame.

The star, of course, is vivacious Zizi Jeanmaire. She dances daintily, sings and clownes irresistibly, and is on stage most of the time. Her numbers include a farewell scene on a station platform as soldiers leave for the front in 1914, a Viennese waltz, the grand staircase number, an escape from a penal colony, King Kong, a jungle ritual, and a vain search for a millionaire among members of the audience.

Perhaps the revue should have a subtitle: "Zizi, Je T'Aime Aussi." The celebrated designer did the decor and costumes for two tableaux, both in his distinctive style. The first is "Le Jardin des Déeses," a paradise of flashing glass and gold tints, and "Le Veuve Russe" in which Zizi, as a sexy widow, flees her husband's stately funeral for Paris. At Maxim's where she flirts and twirls, all the girls seem to have stepped from a Bakst ballet in their feathered turbans and ballooning silk trousers. The merry widow, in the footsteps of the Lehar heroine (but to a score that Michel Legrand drew from Drigo and Kreisler melodies) is subsequently a bride of a royal suitor. The wedding ceremony is a riot of white and gold braid.

The festivities come to an end as a huge champagne bottle arrives. The enormous cork is popped to announce the intermission.

Saint-Laurent Costumes

Other production numbers, costumed with striking chic and verve by Yves Saint-Laurent with sets by Pace, include a Cuban ballroom, a sultry harem, a palm forest with the gorilla scaling the glass runways of the auditorium, 18th-century Venice with a duel to the death on a canal bridge, and a lengthy section devoted to American variety, designed to please those who are nostalgic for the 1930s. In this part Zizi—with Richard Denning as her vocal partner—sings "Tea



Zizi Jeanmaire talking with Yul Brynner at opening night of Casino de Paris show.

for Two" (early 1920s). "Just a Giggles," "Bright and Day" and other old favorites. There is an amusement-park scene to the tune of "There's No Business Like Show Business."

Several of the original songs by Serge Gainsbourg are outstanding. His bitter ditty, "Elisa," appropriately accompanies the farewell to the soldiers—the decor of the wartime depot with the troop train pulling out is by Guy Pellaert. There is also a jaunty Gainsbourg air for the finale.

Jorge Lago, an expert dancer, cuts a dashing figure. The specialty numbers between the lavish tableaux are above average, especially the Indians with their snapping skip ropes, which sound a tattoo on the boards, and Roy Barrou who cavorts on stilts and

from his lofty situation, manipulates a human marionette.

There is wit as well as fantasy in Saint-Laurent's costumes. In Petit's choreography, in Gainsbourg's lyrics and in the captivating banter of Zizi. But more laughter would be welcome as a balance.

The 1972 edition of "Holiday on Ice" is at the Palais des Sports. Handsome, lively and graceful, the show is filled with surprises. Ravel's "Bolero" is danced on skates and there is a carnival ball in a Munich palace. The Tyrol—White Horse Inn and all—is set on ice with Schöpfung's virtuosity and yodeling. For loud comedy, there are the Asterix figures chasing about and Guy

3 Films Top Oscar Nominees; Scott, Glenda Jackson Cited Again

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 22 (UPI)—Three motion pictures—"Fiddler on the Roof," "The French Connection" and "The Last Picture Show"—led with eight nominations each for the 44th annual Academy Awards presentations, the Film Academy announced today.

These three films plus "A Clockwork Orange" and "Nicholas and Alexandra" were the nominees for best picture.

Jane Fonda for "Hush," Vanessa Redgrave for "Mary, Queen of Scots," Glenda Jackson, last year's winner in "Women in Love," for "Sunday Bloody Sunday," Janet Suzman for "Nicholas and Alexandra," and Julie Christie, the 1965 winner, for "McCabe and Mrs. Miller," were nominated for best actress.

George C. Scott, winner of the best actor award last year for "Patton," was again nominated, this time for "The Hospital."

Also nominated were Peter Finch ("Sunday Bloody Sunday"), Gene Hackman ("The French Connection"), Walter Matthau ("Kotch") and Topol ("Fiddler on the Roof").

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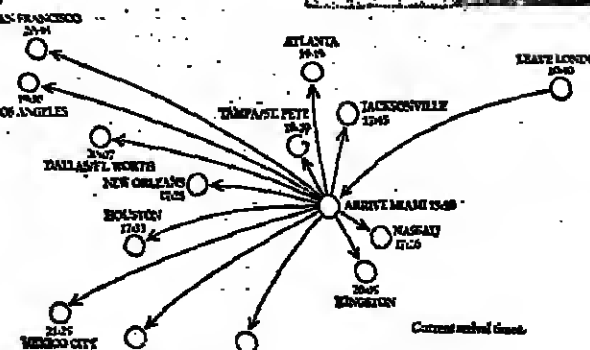
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After THE GRADUATE
now from
MIKE NICHOLS.
Carnal Knowledge
MICKE NICHOLS
JACK NICHOLSON - CANDICE BERGEN - ARTHUR GARFUNKEL - ANN MARGRET
CARNAL KNOWLEDGE
HYDAMORNO CONTROL ON

Meanwhile, Back in Moscow...

Since much of the world is playing guessing games about President Nixon's visit to Peking, it is hardly surprising that the Soviet Union should be, in effect, doing the same. The official Kremlin line is as coldly correct as the Chinese reception of the American President at the Peking airport. The Soviet government does not object to rapprochement between the United States and the People's Republic, provided this is not at the expense of the Soviet Union. Apparently, however, there is a lurking suspicion that Moscow may be footing the bill for the Sino-American feast.

At any rate, the Moscow press has been giving great play to the adverse comments of Communist papers and personalities in other countries on the Nixon journey, while keeping its own coverage of the event itself to a minimum. Two Ivestia sentences on the presidential party's arrival in China, coupled with 10 times that space devoted to the meeting of the Communist party in Brooklyn, would seem to indicate that some misgivings are deflecting the news judgment of Ivestia's editors.

Not that the arrival of Gus Hall and his Communist cohorts on bourgeois Brooklyn Heights, to foregather in a hotel that has traditionally housed that region's more respectable widows and retired gentlemen, is wholly without sociological interest. But it is at most a minor note in the process of social change—comparable, perhaps, to the departure of the Brooklyn Dodgers for California. The Communist party in the United

States is politically irrelevant, except to J. Edgar Hoover and Ivestia.

It would be unfortunate if the Soviet Union were to take the loyal overtures of its allies abroad against the Nixon trip as seriously as the prominence it has accorded them by press and radio would seem to indicate. They reflect the true situation about as accurately as the protests of the right-wing American diehards.

For the United States has still many vital common interests with the Soviet Union—more, in fact, than those which Mr. Nixon is exploring with Chairman Mao and Premier Chou. These interests can hardly be jeopardized by any agreement reached in Peking. Rather, such agreement could only reinforce the aim that all the three great powers profess: peaceful coexistence.

The drama investing the Sino-American colloquies does not affect this basic fact. After all, Chinese Communist troops were fighting American soldiers in Korea 20 years ago, while the last time Russians encountered Americans in the field was the meeting of the two armies in Germany to celebrate a common victory. It is a good deal easier to bridge the Elbe than the Yalu, and if the latter can be accomplished it calls for some jubilation. But in essence, the need of the world is for a reasonable degree of collaboration among all powers, great and small; and particularly among the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the United States.

Cold War Environment

Despite a reported agreement that would permit limited East German participation in a European environmental conference at Belgrade next month, cold war politics continues to threaten the larger United Nations Conference on the Human Environment scheduled for Stockholm in June. This should not—and need not—be permitted to happen.

From the time Sweden first proposed the major international conference three years ago, planning went forward with unusual unanimity, spurred by a growing recognition of the menace of planetary pollution of all types and of the urgent need for global countermeasures. The harmony that had characterized this promising exercise in international cooperation was shattered last December, however, when the General Assembly rejected a Soviet proposal to permit universal participation and adopted instead a Western-sponsored resolution limiting participation to members of the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

Because this formula admitted West Germany, a member of Unesco, but not East Germany, which belongs neither to the UN nor to the specialized agencies, the Soviet Union and its allies have boycotted subsequent preparatory meetings and have threatened not to attend the Stockholm conference at all.

The most practical way to clear the Stockholm environment of this cold war pollution would be to allow full East German participation by admitting East Germany to one of the specialized agencies before Stockholm convenes. The World Health Organization is scheduled to meet in May,

and at the top of its agenda is an East German application for admission which has been deferred for two years.

East Germany's admission to WHO, as also East German participation at Stockholm, has thus far been blocked on the ground that such action would enhance the status of East Germany and give away an important West German bargaining chip in current negotiations. This Western standard gives too little weight to the overriding importance of universal cooperation in environmental controls; and unduly exaggerates an issue that is well on the way toward resolving itself. Communist China's admission to the UN last year has greatly enhanced prospects for early admission of the divided countries, including East Germany.

Seven years ago, recognizing the necessity for Chinese involvement in any meaningful worldwide arms control effort, the General Assembly invited "all countries" to join a worldwide disarmament conference. China declined and the conference was never held, but the principle of seeking universal participation in deliberations on issues of "paramount importance" to mankind was established.

Environmental control is such an issue, demanding the widest possible participation, especially of such highly industrialized nations as East Germany, which is critically situated in the heart of Europe. Politics must not be permitted to obstruct international efforts to deal with one of the most fundamental—and universal—questions facing the world today.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Nixon's Reception in Peking

The reception President Nixon was given in Peking was cool and correct. It would have been surprising if it had been otherwise... but while cordiality, which is a symptom of friendship, was lacking, the political importance Peking attaches to the visit was underlined in the most spectacular way through the immediate meeting of President Nixon with Mao Tse-tung.

—From Paese Sera (Rome).

Whatever its motives—electorating, economic, political or military strategy—the event goes beyond the immediate interests of the countries concerned. It gives rise to hope for a better world, finally governed by justice, the only force which can guarantee true peace for mankind.

—From Avvenire (Rome).

President Nixon meets Chairman Mao Tse-tung for an hour's unplanned talk soon after landing in China. This is a success in his pursuit of the quiet diplomacy.

As a realist, the President has no need to worry about the absence of fanfares and multi-gun salutes. He knows that fireside chats are much more important than fireworks parties. And he is able to "get down

to cases" right at the start of his mission. The significance of this will not be lost on the Russian leaders in the Kremlin.

—From the Daily Express (London).

After Korea and Vietnam, all who put peace before politics must welcome President Nixon's mission to reach an accommodation with China in Southeast Asia. The danger in this presidential election year is that the Americans, who have always been fascinated by China, will begin to find the dour Russians, the hard-working Japanese and the inefficiently democratic Indians rather a bore.

—From the Daily Mail (London).

However cordial the talks in Peking, the immediate results are unlikely to be very dramatic. This doesn't matter very much. What does matter is that contact has been made where there was no contact.

China and America may not be buddies yet or anything like it. But they are no longer glaring at each other across a barrier of mutual incomprehension and misunderstanding. The Peking meeting is a very welcome piece of trail-blazing.

—From the Daily Mirror (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

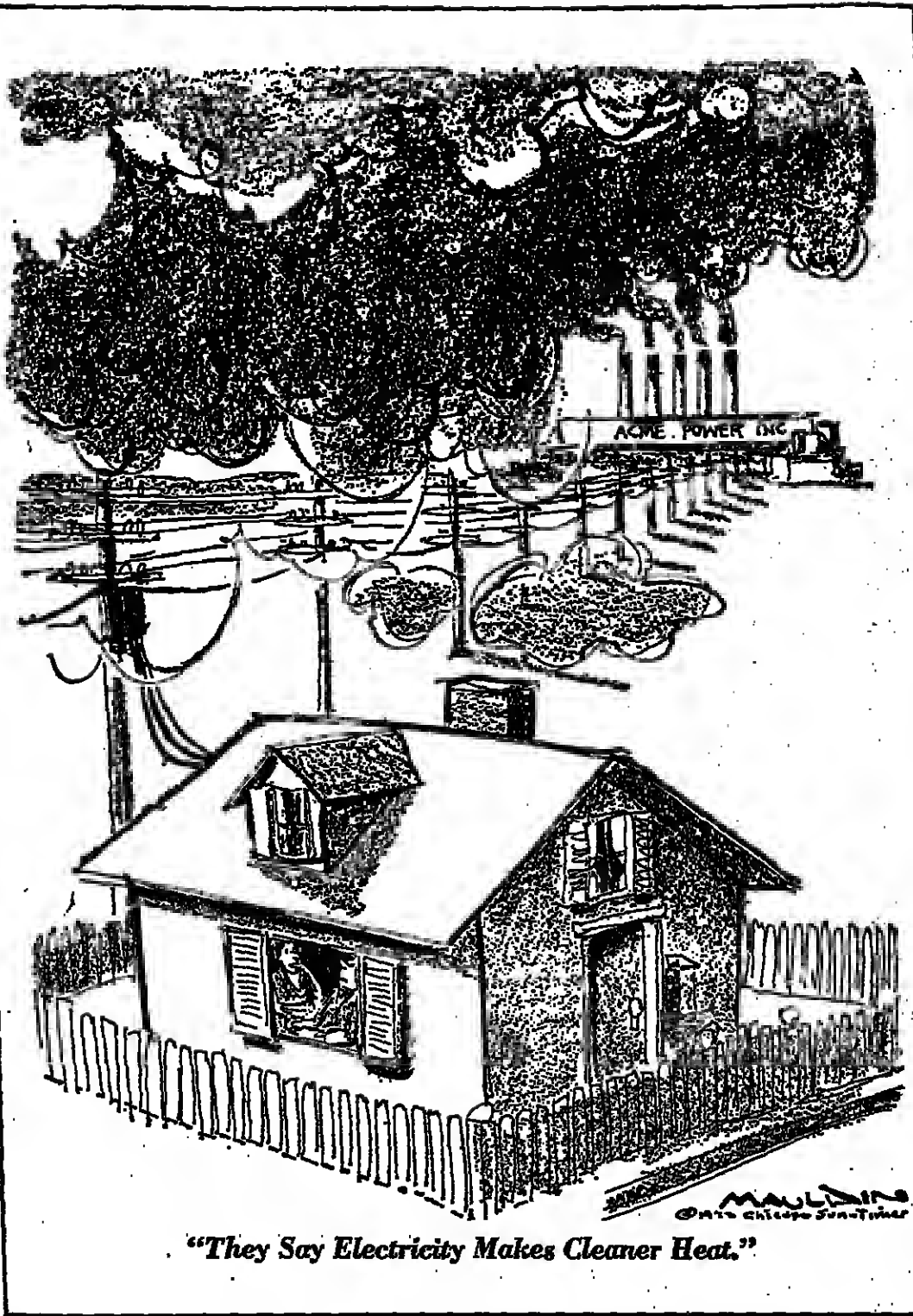
February 23, 1897

PARIS.—With Greece spilling for a fight and the Tewfik Pasha sounding the Powers as to whether, in their opinion, Turkey ought to be of interest to consider what are the forces at the disposal of the respective governments. Turkey would very possibly welcome the prospect of being allowed to meet Greece "with a fair field and no favor." She can put at least seven times as many men in the field as her southern neighbor.

Fifty Years Ago

February 23, 1922

SAN FRANCISCO.—In filing its expense accounts, this municipality has discovered that the sensation of having a world famous trial is decidedly costly. Both trials of Raccoe or "Pinky" Arbuckle were held in this city and both resulted in disagreement. The total expense to the city was \$13,000. The first trial cost \$5,953 and the second cost \$6,758. It is now uncertain whether a third trial will ever be held. It seems that no jury can reach a unanimous verdict in the case.



"They Say Electricity Makes Cleaner Heat."

A Job That Has to Be Done

By C. L. Sulzberger

DACCA, Bangladesh.—Diplomats stationed in Asia are saying to each other nowadays that the Indian subcontinent's traumatic experience, including Pakistan's mass slaughter of Bengalis here and its subsequent defeat by India, proved three things: that Russia can be trusted; that America cannot be trusted; and that China need not be feared.

This is more a contemporary bon mot of the kind diplomats like to specialize in than an accurate historical summation. Nevertheless there isn't the slightest doubt that the reputation of the United States for sagacity, generosity and justice is at a new low in India and non-existent in the government of the 76 million inhabitants of Bangladesh. As for Pakistan—the so-called Western wing left over from what was never anything more than a boastful geographical expression—the regime likes Washington but could easily switch its views.

After all, President Bhutto was once renowned as a Yankee-baiter. If the time comes, as it probably will, when Washington refuses him arms and massive aid, he may resume old habits. The popular trend is not running our way anywhere in this immense area of three-quarters of a billion people. There is even a sizable slice of extreme left-wing opinion in Pakistan, above all in the Pathan and Baluchi provinces, that is by no means in love with us.

Russian Smiles

This is especially sad for Americans who, unlike the British, would rather be loved than respected. At this moment and in this area we are neither loved nor respected and the Russians are wreathed in smiles at their current acclaim. Furthermore, after Uncle Sam has poured much more money into this part of the world than he invested in the entire Marshall Plan, he must feel particularly rueful at contemplating the wreckage.

Indian newspapers lambast the United States every day and Indian officials dribble out the smile remarks for which they have a special talent. People once known as firm friends of America are now proving their patriotism by vicious attacks. In Pakistan there is of course considerable sympathy for and gratitude for U.S. help in the recent ill-fated war but people cannot help but note the assistance here little fruit.

And in Bangladesh, the victim of that special kind of unbelievable savagery which can suddenly storm like a monsoon through this region, Americans are individually liked by the good-natured Bengalis but the U.S. government is detested. The brutality let loose here was at least equal to that of 1947 when British India was partitioned amid torrents of blood. When these people are angry they slaughter each other in unimaginable ways which is all one can say of the horrors committed here by Pakistani troops.

The fact that the U.S. government made no protest and at the same time continued a one-shot weapons program to rearm Pakistan, is held in mortal contempt in India and Bangladesh. A well-known telegram of protest at American policy was sent by the

members of the U.S. Consulate-General staff here to the State Department.

It is obvious that President Nixon did everything possible to prepare a favorable ground for his China visit and that Pakistan was well-viewed by Peking. But now the trip is on; what will come; and American policy must speedily rectify the lopsided situation prevailing in this region. Nixon himself acknowledged earlier this month that, "We have under study our whole relationship with the subcontinent."

Financial generosity is not enough. We are going to have to grant diplomatic recognition to Bangladesh which is a political reality—and the sooner the better.

We are going to have to retilt policy sufficiently to appear at least objective. And we are going to have to cultivate the *amour propre* of all three nations in this area with some serious diplomatic hustling, dispatching emissaries, likable and cultivated leaders to visit these parts.

Even in realpolitik and the conceptual approach to power balance it is necessary to honor the old-fashioned virtues of kindness, mercy, sympathy which are those American society is taught to honor and appear to have been lacking. It is essential that when we set about polishing our image we pay attention to rectifying the reality of that image and not merely its reflection.

Hassan Struggles to Keep Throne

By Henry Gimiger

RABAT, Morocco.—Twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, Libya's revolutionary government takes to the airwaves in a propaganda war with King Hassan II of Morocco.

The Libyans, who overthrew their own king in September, 1969, carry on an hour's diatribe that is clearly heard here despite efforts to jam it. Libya's leader, Col. Muammar Mohammed Qadhafi, who seems to want to hear the whole weight of the Moslem world on his shoulders, first manifested his dislike of the Moroccan monarchy last July when, without waiting to see how it would turn out, he hailed the bloody military coup launched against Hassan during the latter's birthday party. The coup failed and relations between the two "Arab brothers" were suspended.

The radio attack began last fall. The Moroccan government tried vainly to use the good offices of Tunisia and the Arab League to stop them. Mindful that the effort to stir up trouble had a receptive audience among Moroccan youth, which is increasingly hostile to the monarchy, the government began to answer back last week in a program beamed at the home audience as well as at Libya.

New Referendum

The broadcast began with some backs followed by a speaker saying "throw Qadhafi a bone." This is a particularly insulting way for one Arab to tell another to shut up. An old Arab saying, "The dogs bark but the caravan passes" was quoted to show that Libya's attacks were really of no importance.

But ever since his narrow escape last summer, Hassan has been trying to tame the opposition at home with various reforms. Last week he made his biggest effort to date with the

draft of a more liberal constitution, to be held in less than 10 years, to be adopted in a referendum March 1.

The country's youth, those under 21, form half of the population and a large part of it refuses to be reconciled to what students refer to in tracts as "a reactionary, repressive regime." In the high schools and universities, it is not easy to find support for Hassan even though this relatively privileged part of the population comes mostly from middle and upper class families.

The students are at present on another of the strikes that periodically shut down the schools in protest against study conditions, lack of job opportunities and a system that is not alleviating poverty and ignorance very fast. When students are asked what they think of the proposed constitution they invariably respond negatively.

"What we want is no monarchy at all," one said. Such talk could be heard long before Libya began its radio attacks and the feeling is that since the nearly successful coup, it has become more general.

The population over 21, those who vote, is about 30 percent illiterate. Again it is being asked to pass judgment by yes or no on such a sophisticated matter as a constitutional text. The lengthy analyses one reads in the press here on the relative merits of the 1962, 1970 and 1972 constitutions seem of interest only to a highly restricted group of people.

The older generation, it is generally agreed, still believes in the monarchy if not necessarily in the present king. The leaders of the two major political parties, the traditionalist and middle class Istiqlal and the leftist National Union of Popular Forces, recognize this sentiment.

Retains Powers

Neither party has ever called for anything but a constitutional monarchy although the Union of Popular Forces has a strong wing that has republican sentiments. The leaders want a king that reigns but does not rule and after months of consultation with him they thought they had an agreement with him on that point. But the new text that emerged from the palace made it clear that Hassan, however much he wanted party cooperation, was not yet prepared to yield all his power. He gave up most of his

Bernard Levin

From London:

Do the British care about Ireland? On the whole I think they do not. Public protest over what is happening in Northern Ireland is confined entirely to activists...

LONDON.—Do the British care about Ireland? And if they do not, what does this fact tell us about the British, about history, and about the postwar world? These questions are not the most important ones about the carnage and the bitterness in Northern Ireland, but they may have an advantage over some of those questions on which rather more depends: for it is possible that they have answers, which is more than can be said for questions like, "Who is right?"

Do the British care about Ireland? On the whole, I think they do not. Public protest about what is happening in Northern Ireland is confined entirely to activists and those identified with one or other of the warring causes there; these, as always, are a tiny minority. When the public is asked by the opinion polls what should be done, the reply is (increasingly) that we should get out and leave the Irish to their own devices. Members of Parliament do not report huge mail bags of letters from their constituents, urging action. Vox populi, asked for its opinion of the whole horrible mess, is silent.

Battle-weariness takes many forms, and strikes suddenly, so that the front collapses after putting up heroic resistance that looked as though it would go on for ever. Are the British battle-weary? Do we need a threat as real, as total, as the threat to our very existence that drove us on through the Second World War, before we can determine that we will never give up, come what may? It seems so. For Northern Ireland is not a foreign country for which we feel a national responsibility, not a foreign country to which we have given pledges; it is Britain. And how can we abandon part of Britain to its fate unless we are very battle-weary indeed?

Powerful Guilt Post-imperial guilt is a strange and powerful thing: So powerful that the United States feels it without ever having had an empire to feel guilty about. But in the postwar world, since Britain gave up its empire, we have suffered from it very deeply so that even the ugly racist response to the anti-immigrant rabble-rousing of Enoch Powell is part of a subconscious wish to avoid visible reminders, in the black faces in our midst, of our colonial past.

Northern Ireland, of course, is not part of our colonial past—or rather, it is, but of a colonial past so long ago that such feelings can hardly be operative over it. The desire to be quit at all costs of the responsibilities the province lays upon us is part of a deeper malaise; the feeling that it is time for British soldiers were being shot at anywhere in the world, time nobody was accusing Britain of anything, time to forget about the pain and the ugliness, time to lie down and go to sleep. But the pain and the ugliness are part of the world, and part of us, and if Northern Ireland, and the British response to it, suggest that we want to turn our backs on the world of which we are inescapably part, then we are in very great danger. And if we lie down and go to sleep in the face of that danger, we may never wake again.

Letters Irving's Talents It is ironic indeed that the Hughes "memoir" book, might prove to be the most financially rewarding literary venture for Clifford Irving. And for a few other people. In the News of the World, the newspaper claiming the largest circulation in the world, there is an "exclusive" story entitled "How Author Was My Lover." If this goes on Mr. Irving can well emerge as not only a highly intelligent author, but a sexual giant as well.

Mr. Irving's intelligence lies in the fact that his "affair" involves grudging admiration of millions of honest people: No one got really hurt, and the whole thing was a lot of fun.

GEORGE ST. GEORGE, London.

Letters

Irving's Talents

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GEORGE ST. GEORGE, London.

Soviets Seek \$1 Billion Aid From Japan

Loan Would Finance Trans-Siberia Pipeline

TOKYO, Feb. 22 (AP-DJ).—The Soviet Union has asked Japan to provide bank loans totaling at least \$1 billion at 8 percent interest to help finance a proposed trans-Siberian oil pipeline, Japanese officials said today.

The request was made at the opening day of the fifth joint session of the non-governmental Japan-Soviet Economic Committee meeting here.

The officials, who are connected with the current proceedings, said the Russians also told the Japanese that between 25 million and 40 million metric tons of crude oil could be supplied to Japan each year through the proposed pipeline over a period of 20 years.

The oil would come from the Tyumen oil fields, located just east of the Ural mountains. Recoverable reserves at these fields is 7 billion tons, the Russians said, with current production 42 million tons a year.

They listed the sulphur content of this oil at between 0.9 and 1.8 percent.

The Russians also said that immediate permission could be granted for a Japanese inspection mission to visit the Tyumen fields, the officials said. Previously, the Russians had opposed such a visit.

According to Kyodo, a Japanese news service, the Soviet Union also asked for bank loans of \$600 million to develop coal and natural gas resources in Siberia. Kyodo said the Russians outlined plans to exploit coal mines in Yakutia in northern Siberia, and natural gas resources on the Sakhalin continental shelf.

NatWest Profit Up 26.3% in 1971

LONDON, Feb. 22 (AP-DJ).—National Westminster Bank net profit last year rose 26.3 percent, to \$49.87 million, from \$39.54 million in 1970, the bank reported today.

Per-share earnings were 53 pence, up from 41 pence. The bank proposed a final dividend of 9.75 pence, making a total of 18 pence for the year compared with 15.5 pence in 1970.

National Westminster also declared a free one-for-one scrip issue.

It said subsidiaries accounted for about half the gain in last year's profits.

Atlas Copco Unchanged

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 22 (AP-DJ).—Atlas Copco group net profit for the year was unchanged, 87 million kroner (\$18 million), the firm said today.

Sales rose 13 percent to 1.7 billion kroner from 1.5 billion in 1970.

Europeballage Sets Offer for Schmalbach

BRUSSELS, Feb. 22 (AP-DJ).—Europeballage Corp., the European packaging subsidiary of Continental Can Co., is making a public offer for the 14 percent of the shares of Schmalbach-Lubeca Werke of West Germany, that it does not already own, a Europeballage official said today.

The offer price is 375 Deutsche marks a share. Schmalbach is one of the two main operating companies of Europeballage.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Lockheed Unit Develops Power Cell

Lockheed Aircraft Reports that its subsidiary, Lockheed Missile & Space Co., has developed a cell that can produce electric power "greatly exceeding that of conventional batteries," Lockheed says. One possible application of the cell would be eventually to power electric vehicles, but a more immediate application is as a compact marine power source. The company adds that defense agencies "have shown interest in this application." Lockheed says the cell is fueled with water and an alkali metal such as sodium or lithium. Where water is freely available the power cell can generate up to 100 times the electrical power per pound as the conventional lead-acid storage battery.

Litton Takeover of Adler Backed

A Federal Trade Commission examiner has ordered dismissal of a complaint challenging the 1968 takeover of West German typewriter manufacturer Triumph Adler by Litton Industries. The examiner found that Litton acquired Triumph Adler as the only realistic alternative to closing its financially troubled U.S. subsidiary, Royal-McBee. "The evidence shows conclusively that the acquisition of Triumph Adler has not lessened competition nor does it have any probability of lessening competition," the examiner said. The ruling can be appealed or reviewed by the FTC.

British Auto Sales Rise in January

Sales of cars in Britain rose 35 percent to 137,480 in January from a year earlier, with imports taking 18 percent of the total figures released by the Society of Motor Manufacturers & Traders. British Leyland showed a marked improvement, taking 42.4 percent of the market compared with 38.8 percent a year earlier. Striker-bound Chrysler had 8.3 percent of the market, down from 11.2 percent, and Vauxhall Motors' share slipped to 7.7 from 9.5 percent. Imports took 18 percent of the total figures.

Carry Mixed Bag of Money, Machinery, Marxism

Russians Making Inroads in Latin America

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (AP-DJ).

Soviet salesmen, carrying a mixed bag of money, machinery and Marxism, are knocking more persistently on Latin America's doors—and few are being slammed in their faces.

As a result, 1971 promises to be a banner year for Soviet traders in the region. Though still minuscule when measured against total trade with foreign nations, Russian dealings with Latin America this year are expected to soar to \$200 million, double the total of 1970.

This trade offensive is not prompted by such positives as the region's oil and mineral riches. It is drawn by negatives—soaring inflation, critical shortages of foreign exchange, unemployment, slow growth, a multitude of political and social woes, diminishing U.S. aid and a steady and growing dilution of U.S. influence and interest.

So far, the Russians have had their greatest success in Chile, Peru and Bolivia whose governments have moved hardest against U.S. business interests. Some others are mapping regulations designed to rid them of U.S. economic domination.

But there have been some failures, too. Venezuela is not keen on trading with the Russians, mainly because of its oil riches and fear of Communist influence. Ecuador's pact with Russia mandates hard currency payments rather than barter, making trade nearly non-existent. Although Moscow is trying hard, with a seven-member permanent mission, its trade with Mexico is minimal.

To be sure, there were serious obstacles in the way of greater trade. Latin exiles cite a lack of trading tradition between their region and Russia and unfamiliarity with Soviet products and equipment as two such bar-

riers. Another complaint was the cumbersome Soviet bureaucracy and the inability of the state trading apparatus to deal with corporate customers.

But these obstacles are gradually being surmounted with the help of bigger credits, sharper salesmanship and better merchandise.

The last two years saw a 100 percent rise in Russian credits to the region and credit from Soviet satellites jumped 50 percent. Outstanding credits now total \$264 million and should exceed \$1 billion this year.

Soviet salesmen have reduced their dealings with individual companies, and are concentrating on state-to-state transactions, using larger credits and lower interest rates as their main lure.

EEC Plans New Talks on Money Union

BRUSSELS, Feb. 22 (AP-DJ).—EEC ministers plan a series of meetings ending in mid-March designed to renew efforts to achieve economic and monetary union.

One of the key immediate results of the meetings is expected to be a decision to narrow the exchange margins among EEC currencies so that their values cannot alter from base exchange rates with each other by more than about 2.5 percent compared with 4.5 percent at present.

The decisions are expected to be taken in consultation with Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway, in line with procedures established for the period until they are to become members on Jan. 1.

As a first step in this direction, foreign ministers of the EEC countries will meet with EEC foreign ministers Monday. It was announced today. The meeting is expected to deal almost exclusively with plans for a 10-nation summit meeting next autumn.

But in less formal contacts, notably at the lunch that will follow the meeting, the ministers are expected to discuss such other important matters as economic and monetary union, which will be the main item on the agenda of the two-day EEC foreign ministers meeting beginning Monday afternoon.

The foreign ministers are not expected to make any decisions. These are being reserved for a major council meeting tentatively scheduled for March 16-17, of foreign, finance and farm ministers.

The agriculture ministers are taking part because the common farm policy has been upset by floating exchange rates and the border taxes that have been set up to compensate for the de facto revelations that have taken place. The agriculture ministers also want a voice in revising the unit of account in which farm prices are set.

port sales rose 54 percent to 24,854 units. Among the major imported cars, Volkswagen was the only company to note a decline in market penetration and sales, dropping to 2.5 percent of the market from 3.5 percent a year earlier.

Transcanada Pipeline Foreseen

A pipeline to carry natural gas from the Arctic islands to southern markets probably will be built across Canada to Toronto or Montreal, according to Charles Hetherington, president of Panarctic Oils of Calgary. He says the pipeline will be about 2,100 miles long and cost several billion dollars. Panarctic is a consortium comprising the Canadian government and private companies. A pipeline to Toronto or Montreal would take between two and three years to build and would have to be at least 48 inches in diameter with a capability of carrying 3 billion cubic feet of gas a day, Mr. Hetherington says.

BAT Eyes East European Nation

British American Tobacco reports it is negotiating with an unnamed East European country on the possibility of manufacturing its cigarettes under license there. The report comes in BAT's annual report for the year ended Sept. 30. The company says the overall volume of cigarette sales rose by just under 2 percent while tobacco sales rose by more than 4 percent. The group earned pre-tax profit of \$155 million on turnover of \$2.6 billion, compared with 1970 figures of \$160 million and \$2.67 billion respectively.

Rollei to Cut Prices 15-25 Percent

Rollei-Werke, of West Germany, says it will lower prices for some of its cameras, projectors and flash attachments between 15 and 25 percent effective March 1. A spokesman reports that the price reduction will be made possible through the start-up of a new plant of the company's subsidiary in Singapore, which begins operations in March.

Volcker Urges Quick Action On Gold Bill

Economists See Need For Early Dollar Talks

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP-DJ).—The Treasury Department urged Congress today to pass speedily and without amendment the legislation formally devaluing the dollar by raising the official price of gold to \$38 an ounce.

Paul A. Volcker, undersecretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs, told the Senate Banking Committee that the legislation "in no way changes our view that the monetary role of gold should continue to diminish—a trend well established in recent years." He said the United States had accepted a higher gold price for the dollar in the recent monetary negotiations because it concluded that "we could obtain an earlier and more favorable resolution of the currency realignment question."

Mr. Volcker said the time might come when Congress should give the President "adequate authority" to change the official par value of the dollar by some additional amount, perhaps 10 percent, but only as part of a longer-term world monetary reform that would require subsequent legislation.

Noting that it would probably take two years before the deficit in the U.S. balance of payments was corrected, and also two years to negotiate full-fledged monetary reform, Mr. Volcker added, "It implies two years for a full-scale decision on convertibility of the dollar, I accept that implication."

Warning From Experts

But in a related development, two leading international monetary economists told a separate congressional committee that the recent Smithsonian agreement on currency exchange rates was in danger of being abandoned, and the assumption by the United States of "responsibility" for making the dollar convertible in some form.

The economists testifying before the Joint Economic Committee were Edward Bernstein, now a private consultant, and Robert Triffin of Yale University. Their testimony was remarkable, both emphasizing the urgency of early resumption of negotiations and the assumption by the United States of "responsibility" for making the dollar convertible in some form.

Prof. Triffin said the "dangerous procrastination" in resuming negotiations "is a sure road to a new crisis" as other countries hesitate to purchase convertible paper dollars, which would be necessary to defend the new pattern of exchange rates.

Mr. Bernstein said, "As things stand now, no country can know for certain whether it will be able one year from now to use its dollar reserves to make payments to Europe or, if so, at what approximate rate of exchange. . . . Is it any wonder that some countries with nearly all of their reserves in dollars feel that they must diversify their reserves, not to escape from the dollar so much, but to escape from an inconvertible dollar?"

He proposed a technical plan under which the dollar would be partially convertible during the present "interim" period, but the United States would be safeguarded against big losses of its present diminished supply of monetary reserves.

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Previous
ster. 10 per cent	2.622	2.600-58
Belgian franc	33.72-76	33.70-73
Deutsche mark	3.1730-45	3.1728-35
Danish krone	5.8975-85	5.8975-85
French fr.	5.7770-75	5.7770-75
Guinea	3.1735-40	3.1735-40
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20
Lira	527.50-50	528.00-50
Peseta	65.917-32	65.91-31
Schilling	33.10-12	33.10-12
Sv. krona	4.7845-55	4.7845-55
Swiss franc	3.8555-75	3.8550-70
Yen	327.75	328.50

Russia is doing its best to provide Chile with self-help projects, but it is having to give more direct aid every day. It has agreed to lend Chile \$50 million in hard currency to finance imports from the West and just sent a high-level mission to Santiago to study specific projects on which Chile could spend \$80 million in Russian credits.

In addition, Russia loaned Chile three deep-sea fishing trawlers to help boost the country's catch and thus offset a severe meat shortage that has rationed meat sales to only three days a week.

But Russia is finding some unwelcome competition for Chile's costly attractions. China, feeling which is mounting a trade drive of its own, just granted Chile a long-term, interest-free loan of \$65 million. At the loan-signing ceremony, Chinese diplomats smiled at their Chilean counterparts and said, "There are no strings attached."

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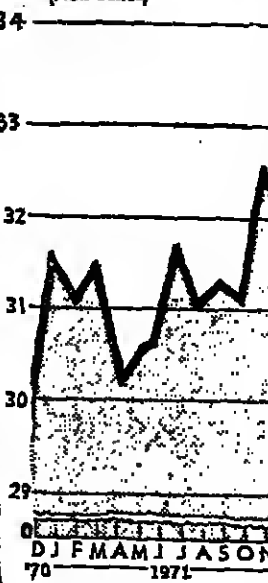
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New Orders for Durable Goods

Billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted (New Series)



U.S. Orders For Durables Rise 7.9%

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (Reuters).—New orders for durable goods rose 7.9 percent in January, with most of the upturn due to extensions in large shipbuilding contracts, the Commerce Department said today.

The increase, to a seasonally adjusted \$34.89 billion, was the largest since the 9.4 percent gain in December, 1970. It followed a revised 13 percent decline in December, 1971.

The backlog of unfilled orders rose 2 percent to a seasonally adjusted \$78.58 billion. This follows a 0.4 percent increase in December and was the largest gain since the 2.8 percent recorded in June of last year.

Durable goods sales registered a strong 4.3 percent rise to \$33.19 billion after declining 0.8 percent in December, 1970. It was the largest rise since the December, 1970, gain of 5.4 percent.

The Commerce Department noted that most of the increase in unfilled orders was due to shipbuilding and railroad equipment. There were also noted "significant increases" in January sales in the transportation equipment and machinery industries.

Other sectors showing large increases in new orders included primary metals industries and defense products.

Company Reports

Deere	
First Quarter	1971 1970
Revenue (millions)	273.0 226.0
Profits (millions)	17.48 6.53
Per Share	1.19 0.44

Firestone Tire & Rubber	
First Quarter	1972 1971
Revenue (millions)	573.3 523.3
Profits (millions)	21.7 17.68
Per Share	0.38 0.20

Goodrich (B.F.)	
Fourth Quarter	1971 1970
Revenue (millions)	250.7 216.0
Profits (millions)	25.22 26.51
Per Share	1.74 2.51

W.T. Grant	
Revenue (millions)	1,375.0 1,254.1
Profits (millions)	35.21 39.58
Per Share	2.51 2.87

Illinois Central	
Fourth Quarter	1971 1970
Revenue (millions)	194.9 178.2
Profits (millions)	6.56 5.24
Per Share	0.87 0.55

Oscar Mayer	
First Quarter	1972 1971
Revenue (millions)	157.1 149.39
Profits (millions)	3.89 5.76
Per Share	0.39 0.62

Stock Prices Pull Back On Moderate Turnover

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (NYT).—Prices opened with a burst of strength on the New York Stock Exchange today but failed to sustain most of the early gains and closed on the fence after meandering through the balance of a lackluster session.

Volume was a moderately active 18.67 million shares, up slightly from Friday's preholiday 16.59 million. The popular indicators of price action were thoroughly mixed.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was clipped for a loss of 0.06 at 913.46, but the dip was due almost entirely to declines in three key issues: Ford, down 1 1/4 at 159 1/4, General Motors, down 2 1/8 at 78 3/4, and Procter & Gamble, off 2 1/4 at 65.

Comsat was a star performer during the morning rally, climbing as much as 1 5/8 above Friday's close, before easing down to finish the session with a gain of 7/8 at 68 3/4. The stock is apparently benefiting from President Nixon's trip to China.

Comsat is operator and part owner of the Intelsat global system of communications satellites. The company notes in a current advertising campaign that its station in Jamesburg, Calif., is serving as the terminal in this country for news and TV coverage of the President's visit to China.

Levitt Furniture, which declared a 3-for-1 stock split after the close, was off 1 5/8 at 135 1/8.

The most actively traded issues on the Big Board included Curtiss-Wright, up 1 7/8 to 25 1/2; Interstate Stores, down 1/8 at 11 1/4; Commonwealth Edison, up 7/8 at 25 5/8; and Occidental Petroleum, off 1 1/4 at 11 1/2.

Kroehler Manufacturing gained 3 7/8 to 37 3/4. The company reported a sharply higher year profit.

Royal Industries climbed 1 1/4 to 10 1/8. Rayon's financial weekly said company earnings last year are believed to have set a record and the outlook for 1972 is also favorable.

Lockheed climbed 1 1/4 to 13 1/4. The company said it has developed a new auto battery. Jones & Laughlin declined 7/8 to 17 3/8. Lime-Temco-Vought said it planned a \$20 million secondary offering of J & L debentures. L-T-V was off 1/8 at 14 1/4.

Among the firmer oil stocks were Superior Oil, ahead 7 1/2 at 22 1/2; and Natoma, up 2 1/8 at 37 3/4. Marathon Oil, up 1/8 at 39 1/2, said it has started drilling a fourth well as part of its exploration program offshore Ireland.

General Motors, which announced the recall of several million cars to install new engine mounts, dropped 2 1/8 to 78 3/4. Prices were mixed in moderately active trading on the Amex. The index climbed 0.08 to 27.80.

Heavily traded Circle K Corp. was unchanged at 26 3/4. Husky Oil, which reported higher 1971 earnings, was off 1/8 at 18 7/8. Teleprompter climbed 2 to 135 1/4, while Syntex spurted 7 3/8 to 98. The latter said it

expects to report satisfactory earnings in a day or two.

In the OTC market NASDAQ issues included Penn Offshore Gas, 9 7/8, up 1/8. Clinton Oil, 2 7/16, down 1/16. Coma General Insurance, 69 1/4, down 1/4, and NLT Corp., 34 3/8, unchanged.

On the bond market, corporates slipped 1/4 to 1.2 point in light trading. Government intermediates were little changed, but bid rates turned up two to 10 basis points.

Price Rigging Draws New Curbs on OTC

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (AP-DJ).—The governing board of the National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD), officially confirming its concern over possible manipulation of some over-the-counter (OTC) new issues, has proposed a rule aimed at curbing the volatility of certain types of "speculative" initial offerings and discouraging "improper activity" in connection with their trading.

The disclosure that the board is circulating the rule to its members for comment comes a week after it was learned that investigators are probing the possibility that the prices of some OTC stocks that had been high fliers until recently may have been artificially inflated. Names of the stocks, securities firms and individuals involved have not been disclosed.

The investigation has intensified in the wake of the collapses earlier this month of two new-issue underwriters—S.J. Salmon & Co. and JNT Investors Inc.

Gordon S. Mackinn, NASD president, said in a letter to members that "some underwriters have subsidized or had agreements with market makers which have created an artificial demand for the securities offered." This was accomplished by maintaining strict control over the supply of shares in the market by refusing to deliver (certificates) to purchasers in the offering and by discouraging or refusing to accept sell orders entered by their own customers.

"Thus, it appeared to the board that in a significant number of cases the underwriter was able

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1972

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1917-72 - Stocks and Bonds

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February 22, 1972

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(Continued on next page)

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

Large Trading

[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENT
Feb. 22, '73

Value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds Listed. The Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the Board: (w)—weekly; (r)—regular; (i)—irregular.

[illegible]

Closing prices on Feb. 22, 1934

tations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which

[illegible]

Closing prices on Feb. 22, 1934

	Bid	Ask		Bid
Delta	3.45	9.23	Inv Resh	6.22
r Cap	7.55	8.27	Istel	22.72 2
odg Cox	16.39	16.39	Ivy	9.04
posed	15.15	15.15		

[illegible]

972	Bid	Ask	14 31 1/4 30 3/4
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Ask	Rinret	15.56	17.05	6
6.91	Baian	16.58	16.58	14%
1.42	Com St	11.20	11.20	24%
9.84	Security Funds:			37%
	South	1.22	1.22	7%

[illegible]

93%	Glen Dale	B	10	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4
167%	GlobeSec	Sys	2	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2
173%	GlobeSec	Sys	2	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2

17%	Goodster	En	20	14%	14½	14%
1%	Gluckin	Lid	2	3	3	3
7%	Goldblatt	36	5	12%	12%	12%
3%	Golan W-Mob	1d	18%	18%	18%	18%
4½	Good LS	Co	23	27	27½	27
2%	Goodman					

[illegible]

834	73 1/2	33 1/2	LCA Corp
12 1/2 - 1/2	14 1/2	7 1/2	LaGran Cp
2836	29 1/4	13 1/2	LeaRonl

13	3%	Leader Int
10 1/2	6 1/2%	Leasco Cp
22 1/2	16	Lee Ent, 1
12	7 1/2%	Lee Nall
19 1/2	8%	Lehigh Pro

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7	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾

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se	67	22	22½	21¾	21¾	21¾
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	14	12¼	12½	12½	12½	12½

[illegible]

3%	4%	Pantalone	11	3%
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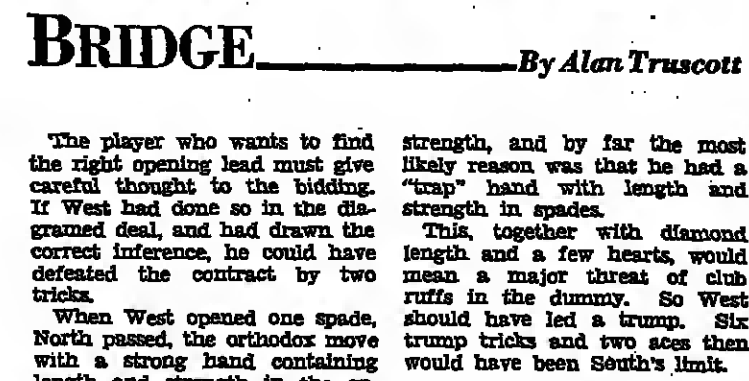
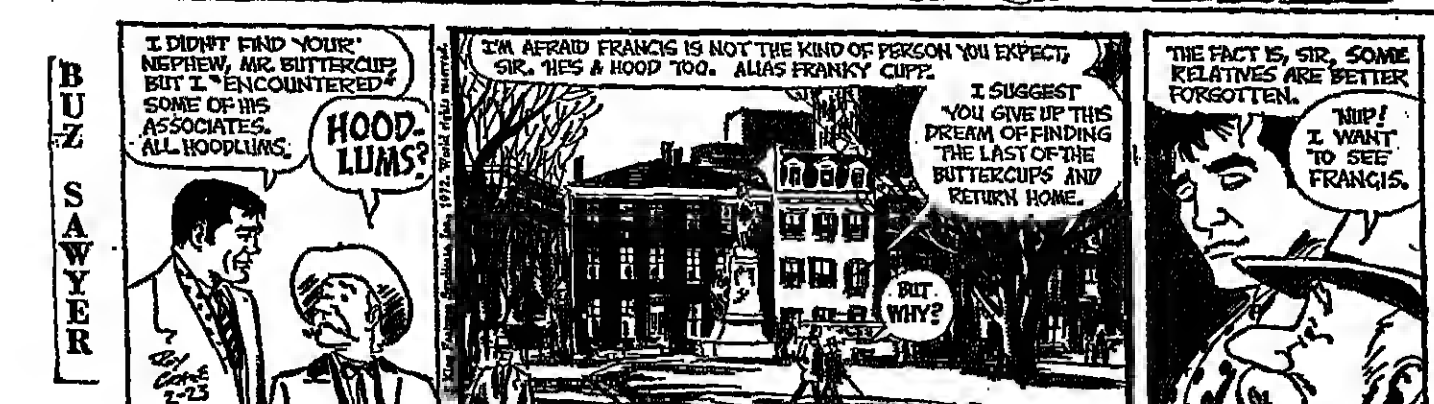
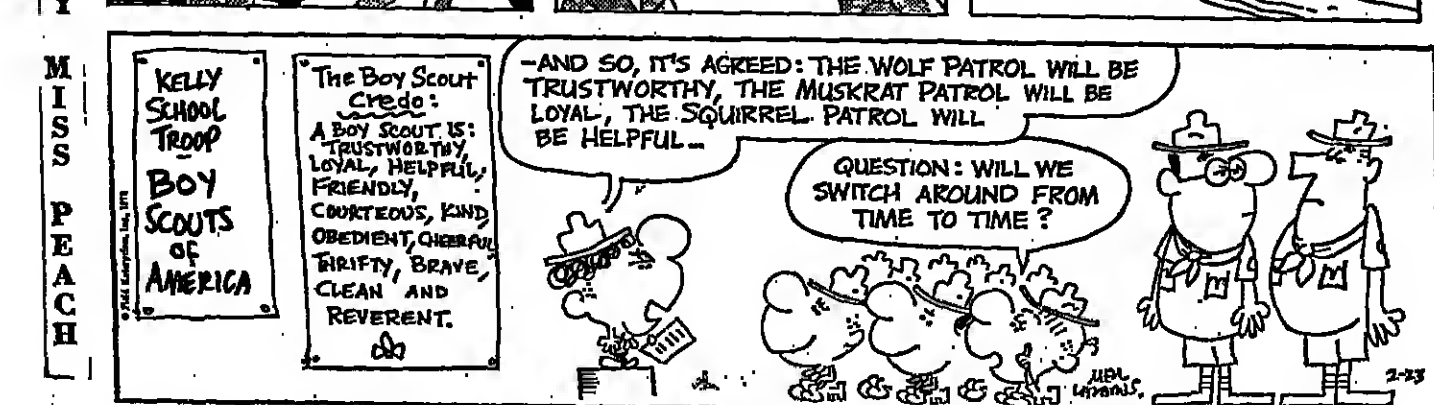
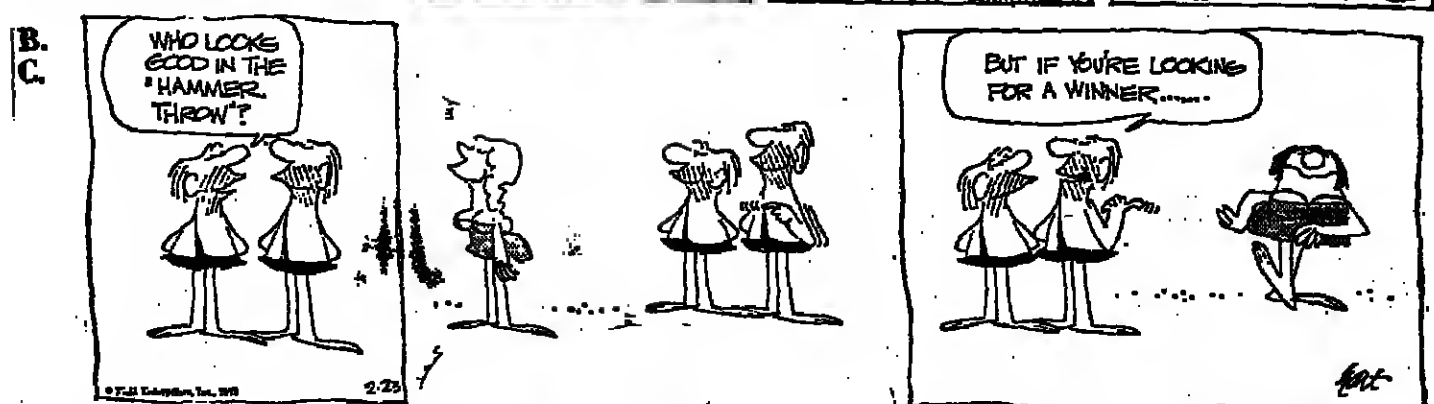
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31	17 1/2	Parsons RM	2	25
19 1/2	12 1/2	Patagonia Cn	55	19 1/2
9 1/4	5 1/4	Pat P Pwp .20	2	6 1/4
10 1/2	4 1/4	Pato CG .40g	7	7 1/4
21 1/4	2 1/4	Demarc	-	-

[illegible]

37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	
87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	14
61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	12

17½	17	17	—	1½
25	62½	25	+	1½
19½	13½	16½	—	1½
6¼	6¼	6¼	—	1½
7¾	7¼	7¼	—	1½

[illegible]



BRIDGE By Alan Truscott

The player who wants to find the right opening lead must give careful thought to the bidding. If West had done so in the diagrammed deal, he could have defeated the contract by two tricks.

When West opened one spade, North passed, the orthodox move with a strong hand containing length and strength in the opponents' suit. East raised to two spades, with a hand on which most players would prefer one no-trump, and the bidding came back to North.

A double at this point would have been slightly ambiguous; a delayed take-out double, lacking the strength for action on the first round? Or a penalty double, springing the trap of a trap pass on the previous round? Without any partnership agreement, South can usually tell by inspecting his spade length: if he has a singleton or a void, the double is for penalties.

However, North chose to bid three diamonds and made an imaginative raise to game when South bid three hearts. Against four hearts, West made the routine choice of a spade, and the dealer had no trouble making 10 tricks.

South won the first trick with the spade queen from dummy and discarded a diamond. His next lead was dummy's singleton club, and when West won he shifted to a trump. South played dummy's queen and overtook with the king, ruffed another club in dummy and cashed the spade ace. That gave him a total of 10 tricks: seven trumps, including one ruff, two spades and one diamond.

West should have asked himself what sort of hand North had to pass originally and then bid vulnerable at the three level. North must have considerable

strength, and by far the most likely reason was that he had a "trap" hand with length and strength in spades.

This, together with diamond length and a few hearts, would mean a major threat of club ruffs in the dummy. So West should have led a trump. Six trump tricks and two aces then would have been South's limit.

NORTH
♠ A1043
♥ A
♦ A10987
♣ 5

WEST (D)
♠ K1975
♥ 65
♦ KJ
♣ A102

EAST
♠ 862
♥ 432
♦ Q554
♣ KJ3

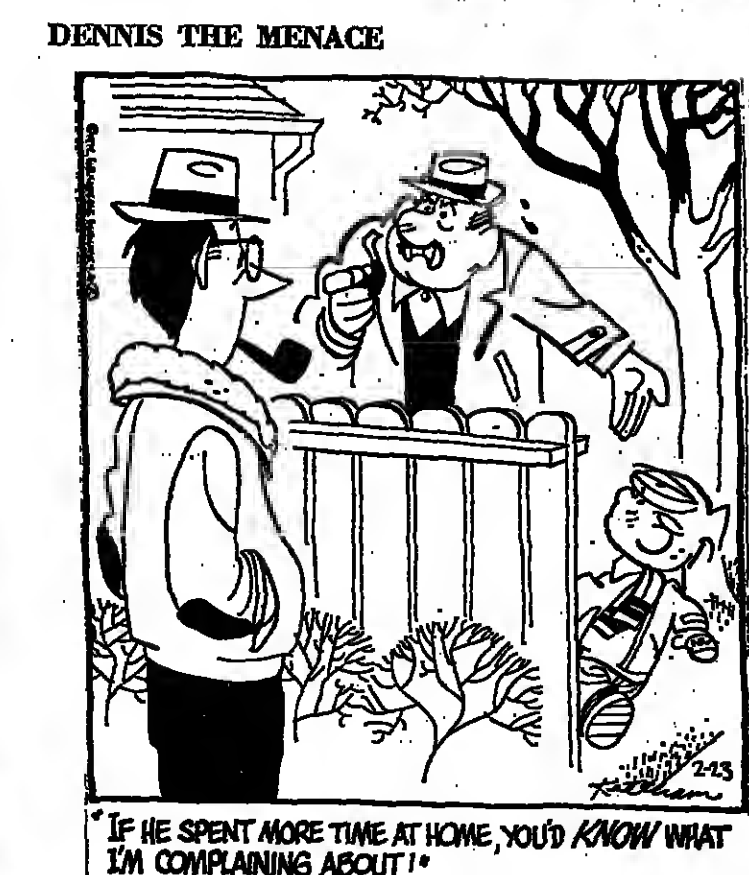
SOUTH
♠ —
♥ K10987
♦ 32
♣ 98764

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
West North East South
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
Pass

West led the spade seven.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	R	I	B	A	R	I	A	P	A	S	T	E
L	A	M	A	P	O	L	I	S	R	O	L	E
S	C	E	N	E	E	R	I	N	G	I	N	G
S	H	R	I	E	K	I	N	G	I	N	G	
E	R	N	E	R	N	O	D	E	S			
A	I	R	E	I	G	H	T					
B	E	G	I	N	G	T	H	I	R	T	E	N
S	L	O	R	E	S	T	E	E	R			
V	O	L	I	N	G	T	H	I	R	E	E	R
A	B	O	R	D	A	C	O	S	T	I	C	S
R	O	U	G	E	S	C	A	R	I	D	E	S
S	E	D	E	R								



JUMBLE — that scrambled word game!

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KIRPE **TUSEG** **SIEMUS** **NUERCY**

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: **EVENT CHOIR LETHAL HECTIC**
Answer: This shows promise — **A CONTRACT**

BOOKS

POE POE POE POE POE POE POE

By Daniel Hoffman. 334 pps. Doubleday, \$7.25.

Reviewed by Larry McMurtry

PROF. Daniel Hoffman has certainly written a cute little book. No less dignified a figure than Richard Wilbur turned it madly breezy. I would be content to call it chatty, myself, but then perhaps in Richard Wilbur's life this kind of chatter constitutes a mad breeze.

At any rate, it all began many years ago, when Prof. Hoffman rashly bought an unopened box of books at a country auction. On opening it, he discovered that he had acquired the 17-volume University of Virginia edition of the works of Edgar Allan Poe. Since then, he has been reading the 17 volumes, and what he has in "Poe Poe Poe Poe Poe Poe Poe" is a collection of his own notes on his reading. It reads very much like someone's table talk, only it is all table talk about E.A. Poe.

Prof. Hoffman doesn't really have a thesis to propose, which is just as well. He is a humane and quick-minded fellow, he enjoys reading Poe, and he believes that Edgar Allan was an interesting man and a very uneven but quite interesting writer. He takes each major piece of Poe's writing as he comes to it and analyzes it good-humoredly: sometimes he is a little rapid, but most of the time he is rather trenchant and manages to draw some reasonably illuminating connection between Poe and his antecedents, or his successors, or his critics, or life in general.

The one professional outness he commits to is to make Poe into two characters, one of whom he calls Edgarpoet and the other of whom he calls Hoxiepoet. Edgarpoet was the serious artist, the man who strained to create Beauty as a relief from the dreadful suffering of his life. Hoxiepoet was non-serious, a literary trickster, bamboozling editors and public with little games and parodies and all manner of delight-of-hand.

It is probably true that there were two sides to Poe; there may have been several sides, but however many there were Prof. Hoffman's labelling quickly begins to grate on the nerves, and it continues to grate throughout most of a 334-page book. It constitutes excessive criticism.

Prof. Hoffman's boldest critical foray is in regard to "Burdick," a little-read prose poem which he claims is Poe's masterpiece. He also says nice things about "The Fall of the House of Usher," and goes on to have a great deal of fun with the various psychoanalytic critics who have made sport with Poe. One of the more charming of the many points these critics have raised is Leslie Fiedler's claim that the white sea around the black island in the "Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym" represents milk breast-fed the infant Eddy by a black mammy.

Prof. Hoffman is generally fair in his treatment of Poe scholar-

ship to date, but I think, in tone at least, he slights Marie Bonaparte, whose psychoanalytic study is certainly one of the most penetrating efforts to sort out the labyrinthine confusions of Poe's life and work.

He does full justice to Poe's professionalism, pointing out that he scraped together some kind of living by his writing at a time when a literary career was an extremely precarious thing for a man of no means to undertake. He did this by concentrating on four broadly popular genres: the Gothic tale, the story of espionage, the science-fiction story, and the detective story, and what he did with each of them was not high art, it was, a gallant effort, made by a man whose life was a daily nightmare.

One should finally make that mild point against Prof. Hoffman's madly breezy tone. It is admirably readable, refreshingly informal and unacademic, but it really classifies somewhat with the material being presented. Poe was a haunted and miserable man, and very little sense of this misery and hauntedness gets to us through Prof. Hoffman's tone. If it were strictly a literary essay this would not matter, but it is partly a biographical essay as well, and it would have been well if it had conveyed a bit more vividly what his subject's life was really like.

Larry McMurtry, a novelist, filmmaker and critic, wrote this review for The Washington Post.

Best Sellers

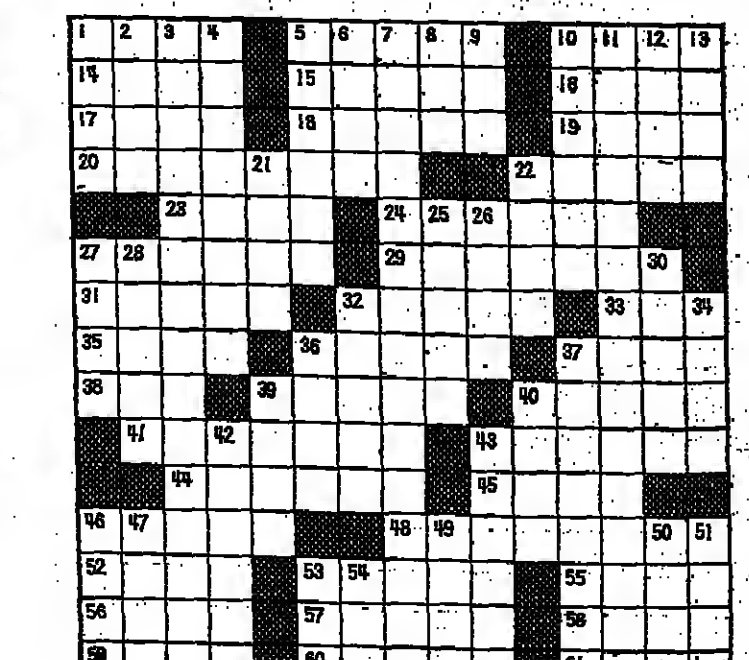
The New York Times This analysis is based on reports obtained from more than 125 bookstores in 64 communities of the United States. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances on the list.

This Week	Last Week	Weeks on List
FICTION		
1 The Winds of War, Wm. W. 1 12		
2 The Day of the Jackal, 2 31		
3 The Day After Tomorrow, 3 35		
4 The Execution, H. H. 4 34		
5 Rabbit Redux, U. 5 12		
6 The Day After Tomorrow, 6 11		
7 The Day After Tomorrow, 7 11		
8 The Day After Tomorrow, 8 11		
9 The Day After Tomorrow, 9 11		
10 The Day After Tomorrow, 10 11		
NON-FICTION		
1 The Day After Tomorrow, 1 17		
2 The Day After Tomorrow, 2 11		
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8 The Day After Tomorrow, 8 11		
9 The Day After Tomorrow, 9 11		
10 The Day After Tomorrow, 10 11		

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- 1 Inkeeper
 - 2 Grain masher
 - 3 McKuen et al.
 - 4 Jewish month
 - 5 Berlin's
 - 6 Van Liden
 - 7 Crociand land
 - 8 Russian river
 - 9 Northern natives
 - 10 Household V.P.
 - 11 Opera, with "La"
 - 12 L.Q. test pioneer
 - 13 Land formation
 - 14 Proding
 - 15 Novelists' concerns
 - 16 More suspicious
 - 17 Century plants
 - 18 Defile
 - 19 Ill-wisher
 - 20 Covering
 - 21 Moonshine fixture
 - 22 Campus org.
 - 23 Asian people: Var.
 - 24 Diving birds
 - 25 Italian city
 - 26 Fireplace piece
 - 27 Least suited
 - 28 Philippine
 - 29 Beverages
 - 30 Tiny cell
 - 31 Pompous person
 - 32 —Coburg
 - 33 Uncouth ones
 - 34 Slamee king
 - 35 Culture medium
 - 36 Bandleader Shaw
 - 37 Expectant
 - 38 "A" in the: Dark
 - 39 Sport groups
 - 40 Impudent
 - 41 Adriatic port
 - 42 African locale
 - 43 Edith Evans, e.g.
 - 44 Card game
 - 45 Deserts
 - 46 Whining sound
 - 47 Dances
 - 48 Of the earth
 - 49 Pastry item
 - 50 Ancient classic
 - 51 Certain horses
 - 52 —pat (got stubborn)
 - 53 Coup d'
 - 54 American rail
 - 55 Shum the Bari
 - 56 Pacific sea
 - 57 Tamtars
 - 58 Does a grammar chore
 - 59 Tropical tree
 - 60 "The Gift of the"
 - 61 Spruce
 - 62 Lost in delight
 - 63 Stick
 - 64 Iron



"Yes," we all agreed in a satisfied way, for we had finished our lunch and survived another social event in Washington in the month of February in the year 1973 without having to think about China.

Will Whales Have The Last Laugh?

[illegible]

course, a strawberry-banana flambé, that came unstuck and spat flaming brandy all over Eleanor, sloshing the nine other guests with melted ice-cream and steaming fruit at the same time. Eleanor, though, got the brunt of the sneak attack, and had presented bills for, among other

BORN: To Mrs. Pam Kortzenboub, of Durban, South Africa, a daughter, Melodi Joyce—the first female Kortzenboub to be born since the 16th century, going all the way back to the family's first records in Vilsingen, England. **OFFERED:** By the beleaguered municipal government of Maebashi, Japan, \$10 to owners of female dogs who allow their pets to submit to a sterilization operation. **FINED:** A bakery in

Birmingham, England, \$52, after a customer, one Mrs. Kelly, found a mouse in a loaf of bread. The bakery explained that the rodents had apparently crawled into the dough, was baked, sliced and wrapped, and was not discovered until Mrs. Kelly opened the loaf at her breakfast table. **DIVORCED:** Actor Chuck Connors, 49, and actress Kamala Devi, 37, in Santa Monica, Calif., after a nine-year marriage.

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